

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1913.

NUMBER 41.

General News

All mail over Star and Rural routes must be weighed during the months of October and November.

Dr. Arthur Yager, president emeritus of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., has been selected by Pres. Wilson for Governor of Porto Rico.

The Treasury Department announced that \$30,408,000 of the \$50,000,000 crop-moving funds had been distributed. Kentucky has received \$1,750,000.

Adolph Dietz & Company, of Mt. Sterling, have been awarded the contract for the construction of a new National Bank office building at Whitesburg, at a cost of \$25,000.

Sixteen deeds for land purchased by the Dix River Power Company for the reservoir, were recorded in the County Clerk's Office at Harrodsburg last Tuesday.

One negro was killed in a fight between fifty negroes and as many whites at Romeo, Ill., after the negroes had demolished the village jail and rescued a negro woman held on a charge of drunkenness.

The Perry Centennial Celebration, held in Louisville, cost \$35,000, while revenues were only about \$12,000. After the guarantee fund of approximately \$16,000 is applied, there remains a deficit of \$7000 to be met.

A letter bearing the postmark of Roanoke, Va. and written by one signing her name "Rosa," was found on the mangled remains of a man killed by a Queen and Crescent train at Brannon, Jessamine county, Kentucky.

Hood Tucker formerly of Winchester, Ky., died at Wartburg, Tenn. He leaves a wife and one son, Joseph Tucker who is named for his grand father Joel Tucker. He was about fifty-three years of age and was a fine Civil Engineer.

The Mason-Hanger Company has completed the grading contract on the line of the L. & N. between Winchester and Austerlitz.

Track laying has begun on the new line to Irvine and is thought that trains will be running to that city by February 1st.

Ben J. Sand, State Labor Inspector, was summarily removed from office by State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor Newman. The latter charges that Sand gave out data on wages and labor conditions in the tobacco factory of Wood F. Axton, Progressive nominee for Mayor.

Mr. Grenville Welch Cecil died at his home in Alberta, Canada last week. He was stricken by appendicitis and submitted to a surgical operation and it was thought that he was recovering, and his death came as a great shock. He was a son of Chas. Cecil of Danville, and was highly thought of by every one.

Secretary Bryan, absent in the South, has authorized the following statement with reference to President Wilson's Philippine policy:

"I have read the President's declaration of policy with regard to the Philippine Islands with great satisfaction and rejoice that the pledge of the Democratic platform has been fulfilled by the promise of ultimate independence."

Petit Jurors

The petit jury selected is as follows: Isaac Davis, M. P. Timbrell, David Cobb, S. S. Million, A. H. Wells, S. A. Phelps, J. W. Parrish, James Combs, Wm. Hendren, H. B. Duncan, M. Coy, C. H. Park, B. F. Reeves, Logan Alexander, H. N. Samuels, W. B. Hamilton, W. O. Burke, Bush Rice, John B. Norris, P. E. Elkin, Woodson Eades, L. O. Shearer, Q. Parks, and A. Parrish.

These are fine, well qualified gentlemen and the dignity of our court will be maintained by them and justice dispensed evenly and surely.

BIG KICK

Coming From the Exasperated Taxpayers

NO NECESSITY FOR A RAISE.

You who are loaded and want to fire your guns, and you who are grouchy and want to kick somebody, now is the opportunity of your life to do either or both.

At the last regular meeting of the city council, the said council without any notice to the public that such a question would be sprung, and without giving the people any preparation for such an act, fixed the salaries of the officers for the ensuing term of four years. The salary of the Mayor was raised from \$250 to \$900 per annum, and the salary of the councilmen was raised from \$36 to \$100 per annum.

Much unfavorable comment has been heard about the action of the council, and it is not apparent to the uninformed, why such an action should have been taken.

The people reason that if anything of this kind was necessary or desirable from any view point, that the council knew it long prior to the last primary, and it should have been done before so that the people could have thoroughly understood and discussed the matter, and either ratified or rejected it at the polls. Also it is hard to understand why the Mayor and council are entitled to an increase in their salaries of nearly three hundred percent, when the other honorable officers of the city, and who are just as efficient in every way for the discharge of their respective duties, have been left out in the cold and must drag along for four years on the same old salary.

Unquestionably the unprecedented action of the council has raised a storm that will not down, for the tax payers will be heard from as sure as preaching.

Secret Marriage

A secret marriage in the parlor of the Glyndon Hotel at Richmond, Sept. 16th, has been made public.

Mr. Walter O. Welch, a prominent young business man of Irvine, and Miss Bertha Broughton, a popular and accomplished young lady of Waco, were the principals.

Rev. Alexander Sanders, of the Irvine Christian Church performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Sherman Land of Irvine, and Miss Lula Farmer of Berea.—Estill Tribune.

Saulfley Nominates Benton for Governor

If the democrats of Kentucky want to nominate a man for governor next time who can win, they couldn't do better than Judge James M. Benton, of Winchester.—Interior Journal.

DR. OGDEN

Delivers Four Splendid Lectures.

The series of lectures given in the First Presbyterian church of this city last week by Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden of Atlanta, were as fine as anything heard here in many years. He spoke to very large and thoughtful congregations each night and the final address was a fitting climax to the week of splendid addresses by this brilliant man. The purpose of this course of lectures was for the good of the people of this city at large and it certainly accomplished this purpose, as representative audiences greeted the speaker each night and he gave a large and true vision of the responsibility of man to man. The first night he spoke on the relation of labor to capital from a christian view point and strongly urged the application of the Golden Rule between these two classes in order to a just and happy solution of this perplexing problem. The second night he spoke on Property and the Poor and maintained that no man has a right to lavish wealth on himself and his own comforts while there are down-trodden and suffering humanity about him in hopeless need and suffering, and not help alleviate such misery; there is a sense in which we are our brother's keeper. The third night he spoke on "The Wheels of Justice" setting forth the fact that the poor and the rich should fare alike in the eyes of the law and its principles should apply to all classes alike.

His presentation of the Social Citadel, the Home, the last night, was the high-water mark of the series, and if the principles he laid down were sacredly guarded in every home, there would be less divorces and more happiness in our land. Such a series of addresses can only leave a profound impression on our city and it is hoped that, at least every year, such a course of lectures may be delivered here by such a man.

Dr. Scanlon and his church officers have rendered a distinct service to this city by bringing Dr. Ogden here to present these messages.

"Rose Leaves"

About November 1, there will be off the press, a book of poems, entitled, "Rose Leaves," by the well-known and popular author, Kate Rose Wiggins. In this book of poems, the clever author has combined matter and form with art and decency. She feels great truths and tells them. It is a book any mother would desire her child to retain in memory, the sentiment expressed therein. It satisfies the judgment and appeals to the imagination of lovers of great literary productions.

"Twice Born Men"

There will be an unusual service at the First Baptist church Wednesday evening. It will take the form of an experience meeting, the christians will tell of their conversion. It will be held in the auditorium as the lecture room is now too small.

Buys Elegant Residence

Mr. Weisenburg has bought "Westover Terrace" the beautiful home of Hon. T. J. Smith on West Main Street. This is one of the most elegant residences in the city and is ideally located.

'RAH FOR TEXAS!

Among the deaths recorded in Texas during the month of August two were of women who had passed the century mark and fifteen who had passed the age of 90 years. There were nearly twice as many births as deaths and among the births there were forty-two sets of twins and two of triplets.

MRS. BALLARD

Found Dying in Her Apartments.

Mrs. Rosa Stivers Ballard was found in her apartments last Saturday morning in a dying condition. She had been living alone over the store of T. O. Broadbuss. It was her custom to lock the door leading from the street up to the second story of the building, and when the door was tried the next morning it was found to be locked. It was surmised that something was wrong and an entrance to the building from the rear was effected. Mrs. Ballard was found lying on the floor in an unconscious condition, from which she never rallied, and died in the afternoon.

Mrs. Ballard belonged to the well known Stivers family of this county, and in her early life married Huston Ballard who died many years ago. She had been living in this city for the last several years.

Mrs. Ballard is survived by one sister, a Mrs. Jones who lives at Big Stone Gap, Va., and she was an aunt of Jennings Maupin, William Maupin, Stone Maupin, Charles George, and Miss Jamie George all of this city. The interment was in the Richmond Cemetery.

Office Removed From Under Civil Service

Democrats of the Senate wrote into the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, a provision exempting from the classified civil service all deputy United States internal revenue collectors and all deputy United States marshals. The Republicans denounced the provision "an outrage upon the civil service system."

Senator Overman in charge of the bill, declared that the amendment would effect a financial savings in the expense of examinations, and set forth that, as the deputy marshals and collectors gave bond to their superiors, their terms of service should end with that of the superiors to whom they were responsible.

Supplementary Registration

We give elsewhere in our columns the result of the regular registration. Bear in mind that if for any inability you did not get to register at the regular registration, or was not in the city during the registration day, you will have another chance to register on the 27, 28 and 29 of October at the office of the County Court Clerk.

Opera House

Save your coupons! 25 bushels of Red Star Coal given away Wednesday and Saturday nights by the Richmond Coal & Supply Co.

The man who is henpecked around home is seldom an aggressive factor in business.

PROSPERITY

Farmers Responsible For Prosperous Conditions.

CROPS ARE MOVING.

Our exchanges report big October court day crowds at all county seats. Big court day crowds are said to be indication of prosperous times. The farmer seldom comes to town unless he has something to sell or exchange, and judging by court day live stock sales, the country ought to be in good financial condition.

In this county, thousands of dollars have been placed to the credit of our prosperous and substantial farmers from large shipments of cattle. The cattle industry in this county is something enormous, the majority of its citizens having no conception of the amount of money left in the hands of stock raisers as the result of the industry.

In a few weeks, the tobacco crop will be put on the market, putting into the hands of tobacco growers several hundred thousand dollars, who in turn will pay their store accounts and other debts contracted on faith in growing crops.

Taking in consideration the drought and the shortage of many crops in the country at large, Madison county people are in a splendid condition, and stand ready to enjoy the blessings of good government and prosperity.

Ford Graded School Wins Honors

An old time spelling battle took place at the Boggs School last Saturday night, when Professor E. K. Broadbuss, Principal of the Ford School, ventured across the Kentucky river, with his "select ten" to encounter battle with the Madisonians.

The Boggs chosen few, headed by Miss Nettie Oldham, were of superior quality and fought hard, but all was in vain, for the excellent training, backed with good will and determination, soon put the Ford Lads and Lassies on "easy street."

When the battle was ended and victory complete, professor with six braves were standing firm.

The contestants were: Ford—Misses: Mary Morton, Gracie Thomas, Eva Lovette, Alice Pence, Stella Witt, Ida, Mae Witt, Susie Sharp, Clara Richards, Messrs: Lawrence Cunningham and Bettie Ross. Boggs—Ethel Turpin, Geneva Tate, Katie Pigg, Alice Fothering, Stella Callihan, Lois Moore, Anna Mae West, Davis Shearer, Russell Moores, Vernon Pigg.

Sorghum

New sorghum is on the market selling at 75 cents a gallon. The crop of sorghum is said to be short, but the quality is good. There is more sugar cane grown each year in this county, but it is converted into feed for mules and other live stock, and less sorghum is being made.

In the War of 1812

The following men from Madison county fought in the War of 1812: Col. Munday, Col. Oldham, Christopher Irvine, Col. DeJarnett, Gen. Green Clay, the Tolstons, Col. Holden and John DeJarnett.

We try awful hard not to think a person is fibbing when they speak well of us.

The Young Man in the Home

Before the time announced for the service to begin at the Opera house Sunday night every seat was taken and the crowd overflowed into the balcony.

Dr. Quisenberry discussed in his own characteristic way, the home, and its effect upon the young man. His word-pictures were realistic, and true to life.

The close attention accorded the speaker reflected great credit upon the Richmond people. Despite the fact that the place was crowded, the silence between the speakers periods, was most impressive. The singing was led by a full chorus of more than one hundred voices.

Next Sunday night Dr. Quisenberry will discuss "The Young Man in Business, or Chasing the Dollar." Every young man within ten miles of the city ought to hear this address.

REGISTRATION

Shows Democratic Gain of 29 Over 1912 Figures.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT

Tuesday was the regular day for political registration, and the result shows a Democratic gain of 29 and a Republican loss of 82 over last year's figures. By precincts the registration was as follows:

CITY HALL

Democrats	123
Republicans	130
Prohibitionists	4
Independents	6

NORMAL

Democrats	165
Republicans	62
Prohibitionists	2

FRANCIS

Democrats	140
Republicans	118
Independents	8

COURT HOUSE

Democrats	235
Republicans	60
Prohibitionists	4
Independents	2

TOTAL

Democrats	663
Republicans	370
Independents	16
Prohibitionists	10

There were 24 women who availed themselves of the privilege of registration of whom 15 registered Democratic, six Republican, and 3 Independent.

Big Sale

Mr. Weisenburg has bought an interest in the new warehouse near the L. & A. R. R. and will have the management of the same. Mr. Weisenburg is a man of energy, push and brains and is the right man in the right place.

Warning to Hunters

Madison County's Fish and Game Warden, J. W. Christopher, warns all hunters that they must secure license. If anyone is caught hunting without a license, he will prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

Will Move to Town

Eld. O. J. Young and family, of Baldwin, will move to town about the 15 of November. He rented his farm to Thomas Young.

Lexington of Course

Two tramps bound and gagged a Lexington woman, secured \$30, and fled, yet Lexington boasts of a splendid police force.

LINER VOLTURNO BURNED AT SEA; 146 PEOPLE DIE

Steamship From Rotterdam to Halifax Burned in Mid-Ocean.

CARMANIA TO RESCUE

Many Other Vessels Rush to Aid of Doomed Vessel and Helpless Passengers.

SCENE ON FATED SHIP AWFUL

Fire Started in Fore End of Craft and Ate Its Way Toward the Stern—Cries and Shouts of Terror-Stricken People, as They Rushed Aft on Ship, Reached Ears of Officers and Crew on the Carmania as It Rushed to the Rescue.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—The steamship New York, Oct. 13.—At least 146 persons lost their lives on the burned liner Voltorno, according to a wireless dispatch received by the Cunard line from Capt. Barr, of liner Carmania. He reported that 511 had been saved by the ten rescue ships and that there had been on the lost vessel 657 persons, as follows: Cabin passengers, 24; steerage passengers, 540; crew, 93.

Echo of Titanic Disaster. The Voltorno disaster was an echo of the Titanic tragedy. Radiograms from the rescue fleet said that the number of lifeboats on the Voltorno was insufficient to accommodate the passengers and crew.

The disaster occurred in latitude 48.25 north, longitude 34.33 west, or in the middle of the North Atlantic. The scene of the tragedy was about 1,300 miles from Halifax.

The following wireless message from the Carmania gave the first notice of the disaster:

"Steamer Voltorno, bound from Rotterdam for Halifax and New York with 600 immigrants on board, a fire and abandoned Friday night in latitude 48.25 north longitude 34.33 west. Two hundred and thirty-six passengers missing."

The Carmania was the first liner to pick up the "S. O. S." calls which the operator on the Voltorno was frantically sending out. The Carmania immediately repeated the calls to the other vessels, giving the position of the Voltorno.

Liners Rush to Rescue. Nine other trans-Atlantic liners were within wireless range and sped toward the burning ship. The race was a thrilling one. A gale was sweeping the seas and the rescue ships had to pound their way through head-winds and raging waters.

In the rescue fleet were the following vessels:

Carmania, La Touraine, Minneapolis, Rappahannock, Czar, Narragansett, Devonian, Kronland, Grosser Kurfurst and Seydlitz.

The Carmania won the race to the Voltorno. She found the vessel a mass of fire, her propeller fouled and wallowing helplessly before the wind. All the boats had left the burning ship. These still afloat were found half water-logged by the relief fleet, filled with half frozen, cowering refugees.

Wireless reports from the ten ships gave the following number of rescued: Carmania, 11; La Touraine, 40; Minneapolis, 30; Rappahannock, 49; Czar, 102; Narragansett, 29; Devonian, 59; Kronland, 90; Grosser Kurfurst, 105, and the Seydlitz, 36, making a total of 521.

236 Reported Dead. The pursuer of the Voltorno, who was taken on board the Kronland, reported that the number of passengers on the Voltorno was 560 and that she carried a crew of 93, making 653 in all on board. According to the pursuer's estimate the death list reached only 132. The original figures of the Carmania, that 236 were dead, was accepted, however, by Lloyd's and other marine agencies here.

The meagerly worded wireless dispatches from Captain Barr of the Carmania told a dramatic story. The dead on the Voltorno were burned, crushed and drowned. Four of the six life boats carried by the ill-fated ship had been smashed in the storm, by being washed against the side of the burning ship, and all the occupants were drowned.

Officers of the Voltorno. The officers of the Voltorno were: Captain, R. C. Inch. Chief officer, H. P. Miller. Chief engineer, R. Dewar. Surgeon, H. Carter. Purser, Wm. F. Brown. Assistant Purser, H. C. Lang. Steward, Wm. Mahler.

First Officer Gardner of the Carmania was in command of a fleet of small boats which tried for two hours to reach the side of the burning ship. The huge rollers swamped the boats and smashed the oars.

In spite of danger Captain Barr then moved the Carmania to a position only 100 feet from the Voltorno. Attempt

KING GUSTAV OF SWEDEN



Gustav, king of Sweden, is seriously and probably fatally ill, and the crown prince has been made temporary regent.

after attempt was made to throw life lines from the Cunarder to the doomed vessel, but the wind prevented.

Scene on Doomed Ship Horrible. The scene on the stricken vessel was heartrending. The fire had started in the fore end of the ship and ate its way toward the stern. Before the onrush of the flames the immigrants and sailors were crowded to the after end. Their cries and shouts for help came to the ears of the officers and passengers on the Carmania, who had to stand by helpless and watch the victims perish before their eyes.

The rollers which crashed against the rescue ships were crested with bodies of men, women and children and charred wreckage. Billowing clouds of smoke were borne upward by the gale, adding its pall to the gloomy storm skies.

The glare of the flames in the darkness lighted up the surrounding seas. Flames Cause Boilers to Explode.

The flames soon reached the engine room of the stricken ship and the boilers exploded. Dawn found the blackened hulk still smoking and it was not until daylight this morning that the officers of the rescue fleet were able to secure any definite information as to the number saved and missing.

In reporting to his company Captain Barr said:

"A storm prevented our progress toward the scene of the disaster and also prevented the other ships from getting on the scene as rapidly as otherwise would have been possible. The Voltorno was afloat and helpless when we reached her. We immediately sent out the international call for help and responses came from nine other liners."

Captain of Voltorno Not Dead. A message to Lloyd's stated that the captain of the Voltorno had not died on his ship, but had been taken on board the Kronland with the second, third and fifth officers.

The Voltorno was built for the Canadian Northern Steamship company, but is chartered by the Uranium line. She was a twin-screw vessel of 3,602 tons. She had two decks and a shelter deck. She was constructed in Glasgow seven years ago.

The Voltorno sailed from Rotterdam on October 2 and did not call at any English ports.

The flames in the hull of the Voltorno had evidently been burning for some time before discovered. They got beyond control of the sailors Thursday night and raged for twenty-four hours before the destruction was complete.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY MEN MEET

Five Thousand Delegates Present When the Convention Opens in Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 13.—When the annual convention of the American Electric Railways association opened here today there were more than 5,000 delegates in attendance, representing street railway companies in all parts of the country, as well as the National Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Telephone and Telegram company. A profit sharing plan with employees will be discussed by the speakers. So will the street railway situations in Cleveland and Detroit.

Tugs Rushed to Ship's Rescue. Washington, Oct. 13.—Tugs were rushed to the assistance of the schooner Greenleaf Johnson, which went ashore in a gale near Cape Fear. Two other vessels, badly wrecked by the gale which swept the coast of the Carolinas, were just able to reach safety.

Released on \$20,000 Bail. New York, Oct. 3.—James F. Allen, charged with misapplication of funds of the Atlantic National bank of Providence, R. I., surrendered himself to United States Marshal Henkel and was subsequently liberated on \$20,000 bail.

JAILS 110 SOLONS

PRESIDENT HUERTA HAS TROOPS ARREST DEPUTIES WHO DEFY HIM.

ONE SENATOR IS MISSING

Disappears After Denouncing Executive and Colleagues Demand Nation's Chief Explain His Absence—Drastic Action Follows.

Mexico City, Mex., Oct. 13.—President Huerta had 110 members of the chamber of deputies arrested on Friday and locked in the penitentiary for signing resolutions of warning to him as the result of the disappearance on Thursday night of Dr. Belisario Dominguez, senator for Chihuahua.

Five other deputies who signed the resolution were absent when a cordon of troops was thrown about the legislative building and several hundred soldiers invaded the chamber.

In anticipation of trouble heavy patrols of troops are on the streets.

The rapid fire guns which were posted in the interior courts of the palace in February are again in place and quantities of ammunition are at hand.

The arrests followed a demand by President Huerta that the chamber withdraw the resolution, which carried a threat that the deputies would abandon the capitol owing to an alleged lack of guarantees for their personal safety.

Senator Dominguez made a speech in the senate early in the month violently attacking Huerta, saying that not only had nothing been done during Huerta's regime toward pacification of the country, but that the present situation in the republic was infinitely worse than before. He said the currency of Mexico had depreciated, fields had been neglected, towns razed, and that famine threatened. He added that the situation was proof that the Mexican people could not resign themselves to be governed by Huerta.

The senator who thus attacked Huerta disappeared mysteriously at night.

Before the hour for the regular opening of the session of the chamber at four o'clock in the afternoon the basement and roof of the building had been packed with troops. Scores of police were scattered through the gallery.

When the deputies were in their places the minister of the interior, Manuel Garza Aldape, entered the chamber. Simultaneously several hundred federal troops lined up in front of the building.

Senator Aldape ascended the platform and read the reply of President Huerta to the resolution warning him of the deputies' intention to dissolve parliament and hold their sessions elsewhere and demanding an investigation of the disappearance of Senator Dominguez.

The reply said that President Huerta could do no less than consider the resolution an act of unjustified aggression and transgression of the rights of the two other powers—the executive and the courts.

When the arrests were made a few of the leaders were placed in automobiles while the other deputies were taken to the penitentiary in street cars.

Meanwhile similar demands to resign had been made on members of the senate who had concurred in the chamber's resolution.

A committee of senators called on President Huerta and signified their willingness to comply with his demands. Later the senators formally withdrew this action.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH IS DEAD

St. Louis Brewer Expires in Castle Where of Late Years He Spent His Summers.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—Adolphus Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association of this city, died on Friday in his castle at Langen Schwalbach, Prussia. Word of his death was received here in a cablegram from his son, August A. Busch, to his grandson, Adolphus Busch III. The message read:

"Father passed away peacefully at 8:15."

The wealth of Adolphus Busch is estimated at \$60,000,000.

Mr. Busch had been a sufferer from dropsy for seven years, but when his son, August A., left here a few weeks ago to join him at his castle on the Rhine he did not know that his father was dangerously ill.

Evangelist Seeks Damages.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—Rev. George W. Elliott, a well known evangelist, filed suit against the Foreign Missionary Society of America for slander. He demands \$100,000 damages. Rev. Elliott alleged that he was called a thief.

McNamara Bar Visitors.

San Quentin, Cal., Oct. 13.—John J. and James B. McNamara, Los Angeles dynamiters in prison here, have denied themselves to all visitors. John J. still is in the juke mill. His brother is much improved in health.

Militants Smash Doctors' Windows.

London, Oct. 13.—As a protest against the resumption of forcible feeding of suffragettes in British jails, a number of militant women invaded the West end and smashed hundreds of windows in the homes of doctors.

ADMITS 20 MURDERS IN TEN YEARS



Harry Spencer, alias James Burke, arrested in Chicago for the murder of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, a dancing teacher, admitted that he was guilty of that crime and then told the police of 19 other murders he had committed in the last ten years. He has served time for many highway robberies and burglaries though he is only thirty-two years old.

END OF SULZER TRIAL

IMPEACHED GOVERNOR FAILS TO TAKE STAND IN DEFENSE.

Wanted to Protect Wife Is Reasons Advanced by Friend of New York Executive.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 10.—No statement made by chief judge, associate member, counsel or witnesses participating in the trial of William Sulzer before the high court of impeachment created so great a sensation as that contained in these three words: "The respondent rests."

Delivered on Wednesday, following the rejection by the court of counter attacks by Mr. Sulzer's accusers and his defenders, the effect of the announcement was electrical, little short of dumbfounding.

It established the fact that William Sulzer had no personal defense or explanation to make of the charges preferred by the assembly that he has been guilty of "mal and corrupt practices," involving violation of the corrupt practices act, perjury and personal degradation by indulging in stock gambling since the people elected him governor in November last by the largest majority ever given a political candidate in this state.

According to D. C. Herrick, chief of his attorneys, Governor Sulzer decided not to defend himself in person because he did not want to be placed in the position of shielding himself behind his wife—for it was for Mrs. Sulzer, according to the testimony, that the governor had his Wall street dealings.

FIRE SWEEPS CITY OF NOME

Big Conflagration Follows After Storm Inundated Town—Residents Battle Flames.

Nome, Alaska, Oct. 9.—Fire has broken out in the city of Nome, closely following a storm that wiped out a great part of the town. The flames have attacked the Pacific Cold Storage plant, where is stored the chief supply of meat for the winter. The fire apparatus was destroyed in the gale. Front street is a seething mass of wreckage into which seas are breaking, while hundreds of homeless persons are struggling to save necessities of life. Receding seas are carrying away the contents of wrecked houses and stores as well as parts of wrecked structures.

Sixteen Hurt in Wreck.

Natchez, Miss., Oct. 11.—Sixteen were injured, five fatally, when a passenger train on the New Orleans & Northwestern railroad tumbled down a 20-foot embankment near Winboro, La., smashing two coaches.

Aviator Beachey Is Exonerated.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A coroner's jury at Hammondsport exonerated Lincoln Beachey, aviator, from blame in the case of Miss Ruth Hildreth of New York, who was killed by Beachey's machine.

Champ Clark Hurt on Train.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Champ Clark returned to Washington on Thursday badly bruised by a severe bumping in a sleeping car in the Pittsburgh railroad yards. He was not seriously injured.

TRAIN HITS AUTO

KILLING MEN ON FRONT SEAT BUT MISSING WOMEN IN THE REAR.

Crossing Where the Accident Occurred Is Regarded as a Veritable Death Trap.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Xenia, O.—L. F. Kramer, of Osborn, general agent of the Teutonia Insurance Co., of Dayton, and Homer H. Hawkins, his brother-in-law, a prominent Greene county farmer, were killed almost instantly when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Pennsylvania passenger train, speeding at a rate of 50 miles an hour at Lucas crossing, two miles north of Xenia. Fate played a peculiar, though tragic role, in the accident. The front of the machine was torn to pieces and the rear left intact, and Mrs. Kramer and Misses Bell and Callie Hawkins, who occupied the back seat, were uninjured. The accident came as a terrible climax in a pleasure tour of the surrounding country. The party was returning to the Hawkins home, situated on the Fairground pike, three miles from Xenia. The crossing where the accident occurred is regarded by many as a veritable deathtrap. The road passes under a C. H. & D. overhead crossing at this point, and the view of the Pennsylvania tracks beyond is obscured by the embankment.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED.

Youngstown, O.—Following the inquest into the death of Mrs. George Clise, in which Coroner Cross held George Bressman, a chauffeur, responsible, he was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, being afterward released on \$1,500 bond. This is the first drastic move in a general campaign in the city to stop automobile speeding.

SWELL UPSETS A SKIFF.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Six persons, all closely related, were drowned in the Allegheny river, near Tarentum, when a skiff in which they were being rowed across the river to visit relatives overturned from the swell of a passing steamer.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 73¢@73½¢, No. 3 white 72½¢@73¢, No. 4 white 70½¢@72¢, No. 2 yellow 73¢@73½¢, No. 3 yellow 72½¢@73¢, No. 4 yellow 70½¢@72¢, No. 2 mixed 73¢@73½¢, No. 3 mixed 72½¢@73¢, No. 4 mixed 70½¢@72¢, No. 4 mixed 70½¢@72¢, white ear 73¢@76¢, yellow ear 73¢@76¢, mixed 73¢@75¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20.50@21, standard timothy \$20, No. 2 timothy \$18@19, No. 3 timothy \$16.75@17, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50@18, No. 2 clover mixed \$15@16, No. 1 clover \$15.50@15.75, No. 2 clover \$13.50@14.

Oats—No. 2 white 44½¢@45¢, standard 44¢@44½¢, No. 3 white 42½¢@43½¢, No. 4 white 41¢@42¢, No. 2 mixed 43¢, No. 3 mixed 42½¢@43¢, No. 4 mixed 41½¢@42½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 96½¢@97½¢, No. 3 red 94¢@96¢, No. 4 red 80¢@93¢.

Shippers' Notice.

The Cincinnati market is without an official price on eggs and poultry, owing to the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce, in which the Board of Directors have notified the Produce Exchange that "Quotation Committees" would have to be abolished. In past prices on eggs and poultry were established by a separate committee of three members for each commodity, but this method was found to be unlawful. This has brought about an entire change in the manner of establishing a price on eggs and poultry. The quotations now quoted in these columns will be based on transactions that transpire on the "street," as well as sales between the merchants made on the Produce Exchange.

Poultry—Prices are quoted as follows: Hens, heavy, 14¢; hens, light, 12¢; springers, large, 13¢@13½¢; springers, small, 16¢@17¢; turkeys, young, 8 lbs and over, 19¢; turkeys, old, 19¢; geese, 7¢@10¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 26¢, firsts 25¢, ordinary firsts 22¢, seconds 17¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$7@7.75, extra \$7.85@8; butchers steers, extra \$7.50@7.75, good to choice \$6.25@7.25, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; heifers, extra \$6.75@7, good to choice \$5.75@6.50, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; cows, extra \$6@6.25, good to choice \$5.25@5.75, common to fair \$3.25@5; canners \$3@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.25@6, extra \$6.10@6.25; fat bulls \$6@6.25.

Calves—Extra \$10@10.50, fair to good \$7@10, common and large \$4.50@9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.55@8.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.60@8.65, mixed packers \$8.50@8.60, stags \$4@7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.25@7.75, light sows \$5.75@8.15, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$3@6.50.

Sheep—Extra \$4.50, good to choice \$4@4.40, common to fair \$2@3.75.

Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.75@7.15, common to fair \$5@6.50.

LASHES GIVEN WHITE WOMAN.

Mobile, Ala.—A. D. Dorsey, of Birmingham, who served a term at the state farm at Seligers, Ala., made the statement to newspaper men here that May Hill, a white woman convict at the place, was whipped during the past week, receiving 23 lashes, because she could not learn how to spool cotton as well as others. He also tells of a convict who was taken out of the hospital with a temperature of 104 degrees and whipped. Brutal treatment of various kinds are described.

DEFEND MONEY BILL

ADMINISTRATION TAKES CERTIFIED STAND AGAINST CRITICISM.

SENATORS HINT CONSPIRACY

Wilson Tells Callers Convention Views Do Not Represent the Public Sentiment—Says Quick Action Is Needed to Aid Business Men.

Washington, Oct. 11.—New feelings of confidence in the currency reform bill were felt on Thursday following a concerted defense of the measure by Democratic senators who denounced the criticisms of the bill made by bankers at the Boston convention of the American Bankers' association and against what was alleged to be an organized effort to hinder its consideration and passage.

A senate debate in which the bankers' criticisms came in for sharp answer from friends of the bill on the senate floor found its echo later in the day when President Wilson made plain to callers his own view of the recent developments surrounding the bill.

The president let it be known that he did not think the views of the Boston bankers' convention, as they bore on the currency bill now before the senate, represented the general public sentiment of the country. In the president's view the attacks made on the bill by the Boston conference represented the activities of men whom he believed to be acting with sincerity, but who as individuals refused to yield their position of control of the country's financial system.

The expressions in the senate were more emphatic.

"I think this Boston meeting's obvious purpose was to work up opposition to this bill," said Senator Owen, "and either to force the bankers' view or to delay or defeat this bill."

Senator Thomas talked of an "organized conspiracy" to misrepresent the president and impede legislation; Senator Overman declared the Boston conference did not reflect the views of the general public; and Senator Owen, answering a question by his Democratic colleagues, said he believed there was an organized propaganda against the bill that found its reflection in the Boston conference and in the various state bankers' conventions which have adopted resolutions criticising the currency measure.

No effort will be made to make the currency bill a party measure in the senate unless it becomes impossible to get it through in any other way. The president believes early action on the bill is essential.

Senator's Foot Is Inflamed.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 11.—B. F. Shively of South Bend, U. S. senator, who had two toes amputated two years ago as a result of infection in his left foot, is now threatened with blood poisoning in the same foot.

Bride-to-Be Killed in Auto.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—Miss Bright Kelly twenty-two years old, a society girl of Covington, Ky., who was to wed soon, was killed and two other young women and three men were injured in an auto accident.

LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

We are one day late this week because of the negligence of the Express Company.

Sudden Death

Just as we are going to press we learn that Rufus McCord one of Madison County's most substantial citizens died last night at his residence at Brookstown of the infirmities of old age.

Mr. McCord was held in very high esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances. He was about 70 years of age. His wife and one daughter, Miss Bethinia, who married Judge Howard, of Seattle survive him. He was twice married, each time marrying sisters, the Misses Faris.

Maupin Case

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Breck Maupin has been continued to the 20th day of the present term of court.

FOR SALE—Baled Rye Straw. John R. Gibson. 38tf

Public Sale of Land!

On the premises at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, November 12, 1913

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, my farm consisting of 115½ acres situated on Goggins Lane, adjoining the lands of H. B. Hanger, C. C. Stocker, Mrs. E. W. Luxon, and immediately in the rear of the Luxon farm of which this land was originally a part. This is fine fertile land, capable of producing anything that the best central Kentucky produces, is well watered by a large never failing spring, and has been in grass for more than fifteen years. Terms will be liberal and made known on day of sale. Don't forget the date and hour of sale.

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HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

(Delayed)

The Faculty met last night with Miss May James—subject Emerson.

Mr. Bridges and Misses Traynor and Scrivner attended the barbecue at Lancaster Saturday.

The school is advancing along industrial lines this year. Four grades are given manual training and sewing has been introduced in the grades from the fifth through the high school. Cooking is to be introduced in the high school later.

Dr. Martin gave quite an enjoyable talk in chapel Friday morning.

Quite a lively contest for banners with the words "Best Kept Room" on them is going on. The room winning the banner keeps it a week. Everyone is working enthusiastically and the building shows a marked improvement as a result.

The entire 11th and 12th grades attended the Farmers' Chautauqua at White Hall last Wednesday. The Faculty attended the afternoon session.

Church Notes

Rev. E. B. Barnes is holding special services at Carlisle this week and next.

Prof. Grinstead filled the pulpit at the Christian Church on Sunday morning.

C. K. Marshall will preach at Kavanaugh School House next Sunday, the 19th.

Mrs. J. W. Zaring will entertain the "Teachers Meeting" this evening at 7:30.

The third Sunday in October, which is October 19th will be Infirmity Day in all the churches.

H. M. Hall a noted Temperance lecturer will speak morning and evening Oct. 19, at the Christian Church.

Rev. C. K. Marshall will have charge of the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. We hope to hear of a large attendance.

FOR SALE

The old homestead of J. W. Stivers located at Kingston, Ky., 8 miles from Richmond on the Big Hill pike, is offered for sale. The place contains 7 acres of the finest productive land, some fruit, and is high and dry, well watered and the most choice home place in the little village. The house is a good substantial two-story frame building of 6 rooms and hall and two porches, with fine cellar under main building; also good store house, barn, chicken and carriage houses and all necessary outbuildings. The neighborhood is of the best, accessible to good schools, churches, store and post-office. For terms apply to

J. B. Stouffer,

Richmond, Ky.

35-tf

CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

SILVER CREEK

Miss Cynthia Davison spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Madru Farris.

Mrs. Jas. B. Nantz is visiting her mother, Mrs. Collins in Louisville.

Mrs. Barbara Roop has returned from a visit in Lancaster.

Mrs. Bennett Roop spent Thursday in Berea.

Miss Madru Farris is on the sick list.

Miss Lyde Duerson is visiting Mrs. Larue Duerson for a couple of weeks.

A good many of our people are attending the Protracted meeting at the Christian Church at Kirksville.

Mrs. R. E. Anderson was in Louisville a few days ago.

Our letter from Forest Hill came too late for publication.

Letters must be signed by all correspondents.

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-1f

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Telephone all social news to 638. —Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

PARKS-WHITE

At high noon, on October 8th, 1913, Mr. Claude Elmer Parks of French Lick Springs, Ind., and Miss Lela V. White of this city, were united in marriage at the home of the officiating minister, Dr. H. N. Quisenberry, on Woodland Ave. Mr. and Mrs. Parks left on the two o'clock train for a short wedding trip. They will be "at home" in French Lick after October 20th.

A pretty event of the past week was the dinner given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Jno. R. Pates at her home on Lancaster Avenue. In the center of the table was a vase of crimson dahlias and autumn leaves while at each plate was a red chrysanthemum filled with bonbons and the lilac card painted with autumn leaves and golden rods.

A very delightful menu was served in courses, covers being laid for the following guests: Mesdames J. B. Cassidy, Elmer Deatherage, H. C. Jasper, B. L. Middleton, W. D. Oldham, R. E. Turley, G. W. Pickels, Grant E. Lilly and Misses Moore, Alley and Dick of Madison Institute.

Miss Evelyn Guinchiglini entertained the Sherwood Club on Saturday afternoon. A very pretty program was given by the following members with the hostess as leader:

"Spring Rejoicing"..... Paul Kaiser

Miss Duncan Foster

Current Events..... Miss Russell White.

"Le Papillon"..... Lavalles

Miss Elizabeth Turley.

Paper on McDowell..... Miss Austin Lilly.

First two movements of

"Patique Sonata"..... Beethoven

Miss Elizabeth Burnam.

After enjoying the music the guests were invited to the dining room where ices, sandwiches, candy and coffee were served.

The next meeting of the club will be with Miss Mary Wagers in November.

Personal

Phone 638 or 791 for all personal items

Miss Frances Wagers has been in Nicholasville.

Mr. R. E. Turley returned from Toronto Canada Saturday.

Prof. T. J. Coates attended the Chautauqua here last week.

Miss Lela E. Patridge has been in Danville the past week.

Mr. Robt. Walker has been here on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. Rufus McCord is in Washington City visiting her son.

Phillip Moynahan was in Lancaster on business last week.

Prof. L. V. Dodge of Berea, was down to hear the Ogden lectures.

Mr. J. M. Haden was in Lexington Monday to attend the Trots.

Hon. Sam Kash, of Corbin, was in the city last week on business.

Mrs. Thompson Burnam is in Middleboro, the guest of relatives.

Marianne Collins is visiting her sister Mrs. Burke at Junction City.

Mr. David Phelps of State University spent the week end at home.

Mrs. Elmer Deatherage has been the guest of relatives in Lexington.

Miss Mary Boggs has returned from a visit to relatives in Georgetown.

Hon. J. A. Sullivan has returned from a several weeks stay in New York.

Mr. Clay Kaufman has been the guest of his cousin Miss Van Greenleaf.

Mrs. Sallie Ward will spend the winter with Mrs. W. R. Scott at Danville.

Miss Jennie Dickerson was the guest of the Misses Brown at Lancaster last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Combs and Mrs. Simrall of Lexington visited relatives here Sunday.

Miss Lela Harris who is teaching in Mt. Sterling, visited her parents here Sunday.

Master Robert Neff has been very sick with Diphtheria but is now out of danger.

Mrs. W. D. Oldham of Lexington, was the week end guest of Mrs. G. W. Pickels.

Mrs. L. R. Blanton and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blanton motored to Lexington Thursday.

Mr. John C. Chenault has been the guest of his parents, Judge and Mrs. J. C. Chenault.

ing as discussed by Mr. Wing.

At the close of the meeting ices, sandwiches and coffee were served. Mrs. Caperton was assisted in entertaining by her charming daughter, Miss Jamie.

A beautiful tea was given on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Joe Chenault at her home on the Summit in honor of Mrs. Henry White of Atlanta, Ga., who is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hart.

Quantities of dahlias and autumn flowers were used to adorn the house, the parlor being especially pretty with its decorations of cosmos and ferns.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Chenault, Mrs. White, Mrs. Jas. Crutcher and Mrs. T. T. Covington. Mrs. Bosley and Miss Madge Hart served tea in the dining room at a large round table on which was a center piece of Irish crochet and basket of crimson dahlias.

Tempting sandwiches and candies were served in Japanese baskets by Misses Tommie Cole and Margaret Covington. The room was lighted by brass candelabra holding red tapers, prettily carrying out the idea of rich autumn tints. During the afternoon about one hundred guests called.

All activities of our beautiful Richmond are one by one falling in line for the busy season of 1913 and 14. Monday, October the sixth, marked the formal opening of the Woman's Club. The program was given over to the summer tourists and was under the gracious leadership of Mrs. Waller Bennett. The meeting closed with a social hour over the tea cups.

The lecture course, this year promises to be very interesting. Mrs. James Burnam presents a program of social and domestic science and some active workers in the sociological field will address the club during the year.

Mme. Piotrowski offers a literary program made up of prominent women writers, educators and thinkers. The Club invites all the active and thinking women of Richmond to join hands in this inspirational work which it is hoped will lead to some practical results for the good of the town.

The program of the coming meeting, October 20th, will present a few most remarkable women of the middle ages, whose genius still fills with admiration the student of religion, art and history. Father Yahner of the Catholic church will speak on Saint Teresa, the most powerful religious and inspirational writer. Mrs. Mary Bates Miller will have a paper on Joan of Arc and Miss Helen Bennett on Heloise and Margaret of Navarre.

The meetings are held at the women's Club Room over Perry's and are open to the public.

Miss Mabel Mason has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson of Danville.

Mrs. I. G. Ballard and daughter are spending a few days in Lexington with friends.

Miss Hattie Gornley has returned from a visit to Miss Blanch Hamilton at Nicholasville.

Miss Mattie Elder went to Cincinnati the past week to hear Mme. Melba and Kubelik.

Mrs. Mary E. Gaines is expected home this week after a visit of several weeks in Boone Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvy Chenault and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Herrington were in Cincinnati last week.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Barnes and children, who have been in Canada, reached home the end of the week.

Messrs R. L. Potts and C. L. Jessup were delegates to the State S. School Convention in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Allen and daughter Miss Martha motored to Lexington and Harrodsburg Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Walker returned from Massachusetts, Tuesday after being absent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Colyer returned to Richmond on Wednesday, after an extended visit in Missouri.

President Barker of State University was in the city Wednesday and spoke at the Farmers' Chautauqua.

Misses Alma Scrivner and Willie Traynor have returned from a visit to Prof. and Mrs. Caneer at Lancaster.

Mr. Ben F. Masters has returned from Irvine where he visited his brother, Will Masters since last Thursday.

Dr. Ogden, the distinguished lecturer who has been in our city, returned to his home in Atlanta Friday night.

Messrs. R. T. Martin and James Hedges of State University have returned to Lexington after a visit to Mr. Wm. Collins.

Mrs. E. T. Burnam and children came Friday to remain till Monday with relatives. They will spend the winter in Cincinnati.

Messrs. Judge Shackelford, Thomas Reeves, D. B. Shackelford and R. B. Terrill motored to Lexington Thursday to the Trots.

Rev. Hunter, of Richmond, will assist Rev. Adkins in a series of meetings which began at the Baptist church last Sunday at Perryville.

Dr. C. H. Vaught, Mr. C. F. Higgins and

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Smoot attended the Trots in Lexington on Thursday, going over in a car.

Mrs. Wm. Sebastian and daughter, Miss Pearl Sebastian have returned from a pleasant visit to Misses Bessie and Eunice Prather at Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor and little daughter, Lillian, of Commsky, Ind., are visiting the former's brother, Leslie Taylor and wife on Moberley Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Turley, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boggs motored to Paris, Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perrey Bronaugh.

Mrs. Nannie Northcutt of Valley View has rented the Scott property on Third street. Her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chase have taken rooms with her.

Mrs. L. B. Herrington, Mrs. Geo. Blanton, Mrs. L. R. Blanton, Mrs. T. T. Covington and Miss Margaret Covington motored to Lexington Thursday being the guests of Mrs. L. B. Herrington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Greenleaf and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kellogg motored to Louisville the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Troutman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, and Mrs. Goode of Jessamine and Dr. and Mrs. Crisles of Cincinnati, have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. Clay Jasper the past week.

Attorney Wm. Wallace, of Richmond, was here Thursday on business.

Mr. Theo. Wilson, of Moberly, who is visiting Estill relatives, was greeting old friends in town Wednesday. Mr. Wilson has been in poor health for several months but is now on the road to recovery.—Estill Tribune.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF

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OWNERS: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock)..... Grant E. Lilly

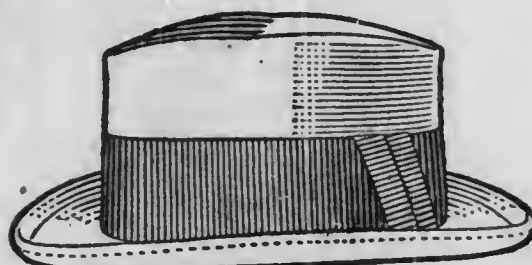
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GRANT E. LILLY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1913.

R. B. TERRILL, C. M. C. C.

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GOING SOME

A ROMANCE OF STRENUOUS AFFECTION

BY REX BEACH

SUGGESTED BY THE PLAY BY REX BEACH AND PAUL ARMSTRONG

Illustrated By Edgar Bert Smith

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SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. A house party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sweetheart, suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she induce Covington, her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, trainer at Yale, arrive. Helen Blake asks Speed, who has posed to her as an athlete, to race against the Centipede man. The cowboys join in the appeal to Wally, fearing that Helen will find him out, but he consents. He insists, however, that he shall be entered as an unknown, figuring that Covington will arrive in time to take his place. Fresno, glee club singer from Stanford university and in love with Helen, tries to discredit Speed with the ladies and the cowboys. Speed and Glass put in the time they are supposed to be training playing cards in a secluded spot. The cowboys tell Glass it is up to him to see that Speed wins the race. Willie, the gunman, declares the trainer will go back east packed in ice, if Speed fails. A telegram comes from Covington saying he is in jail at Omaha for ten days. Glass in a panic forces Speed to begin training in earnest. The cowboys force Speed to eat in the training quarters and prepare him a diet of very rare meat.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"They won't let me. I—I'm supposed to keep to myself."

"They? Who?"

"Glass."

Miss Blake turned indignantly upon Larry. "Do you mean to say Mr. Speed can't go walking with me?"

"I never said nothing of the sort," declared the trainer. "He can go if he wants to."

"Just the same, I—oughtn't to do it. There is a strict routine—"

A lift of the brows and a courteous smile proclaimed Miss Blake's perfect indifference to the subject, just as Willie sauntered past the open window and spoke to Glass beneath his breath: "Git her out!"

"I'm so sorry. May I show you a surprise I brought for you?" She unwrapped her parcel, and proudly displayed a pallid, anaemic cake garlanded with wild flowers.

Speed was honestly overcome.

"For me?"

"For you. It isn't even cold yet, see! I made it before breakfast, and it looks even better than the one I baked at school!"

"That's what I call fine," declared the youth. "By Jove! and I'm so fond of cake!"

"Have a care!" breathed Larry, rising nervously, but Speed paid no attention.

"Break it with your own hands, please. Besides, it's too hot to cut."

Miss Blake broke it with her own hands, during which operation the brown face of the man outside reappeared in the window. At sight of the cake he spoke sharply, and Lawrence lumbered swiftly across the floor and laid a heavy hand upon the cake.

"Mr. Speed!" he cried warningly.

"Here, take your foot off my angel-food!" fiercely ordered the youth. But the other was like adamant.

"Bo, you are about to contest for the honor of this ranch! That cake will make a bum of you!"

"Oh—hi!" gasped the author of the delicacy.

"Stop before it is too late!" Glass bled his hungry employer at a distance, striving to make known by a wink the necessity of his act.

"There is absolutely nothing in my cake to injure any one," Helen objected loyally, with lifted chin; whereupon the corpulent trainer turned to her and said:

"Cake would crab any athlete. Cake and gals is the limit."

"Really! I had no idea I was the least bit dangerous," Miss Blake, turning to her host, smiled frigidly. "I'm so sorry I intruded."

"Now don't say that!" Speed strove to detain her. "Please don't be offended—I just have to train!"

"Of course. And will you pardon me for interrupting your routine? You see, I had no idea I wasn't wanted."

"But you are, and I do want you!"

"Good-by!" She nodded pleasantly at the door, and left her lover staring after her.

When she had gone, he cried, in a trembling voice: "You're a fine yep, you are! She got up early to do something nice for me, and you insulted her! You wouldn't even let me sit and hold her hand!"

"No palm-reading!" Speed turned to behold his trainer ravenously devouring the cake, and dashed to its rescue.

"It's heavier than a frog full of buckshot. You won't like it, Cul."

"It's perfectly delicious!" came the choking answer.

"Then get back of them curtains. Willie'd shoot on sight."

And that morning the prisoner idled about the premises, followed at a distance by his guard. He could not bear to read the future; anything seemed possible. Time and again he cursed that spirit of braggadocio, that thoughtless lack of moral scruple, which had led him into this predicament.

ment. He vowed that he was done with false pretenses; henceforth the strictest probity should be his. No more false poses. Praise won by dissimulation and deceit was empty, anyhow, and did he escape this once, henceforth the world should know J. Wallingford Speed for what he was—an average individual, with no uncommon gifts of mind or body, courage or ability.

At noon Wally went through the mockery of a second blood-rare meal, with no cake to follow, and that afternoon Glass dragged him out under the hot sun, and made him sprint until he was ready to drop from exhaustion. His supper was wretched, and his fatigue so great that he fell asleep at Miss Blake's side during the evening.

With the first hint of dawn he was up again, and Friday noon found him utterly hopeless, when, true to his prediction, the unexpected happened. In one moment he was raised from the blackest depths to the wildest transports of delight. It came in the shape of a telegram which Jean summoned him to the house to receive. He wondered listlessly as he opened the message, then started as if disbelieving his eyes; the marks of a wild emotion spread over his features, he burst into shrill, hysterical laughter.

"Do tell us!" begged Roberta.

"Covington—Covington is coming!" Wally felt his head whirl, and failed to note the chaplain's cry of surprise and see the paling of her cheeks. "Covington is coming! Don't you understand?" he shouted. After all, the gods were not deaf! Good old Culver, who had never failed him, was coming as a deliverer.

Even in the face of his extraordinary outburst the attention of the beholders was drawn to Lawrence Glass, who caused the porch to shake beneath his feet; who galloped to his employer, and seizing him by the hands, capered about like a hippopotamus.

"I told you 'Allah' was some guy," he wheezed. "When does Covington arrive?"

Wally reread the message. "It says 'noon Friday.' Why, that's today! He's here now!"

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Covington!" bellowed the trainer, and Mrs. Keap sank to a seat with a stifled moan.

"Why all the 'Oh joy! Oh rapture! stuff?' questioned Berkeley Fresno.

"As Socrates, the Hemlock Kid, would put it, 'Snatched from the shadow of the grave,'" quoth Glass, then paused abruptly. "Say, you don't think nothin' could happen to him on the way over from the depot?"

"I'm so sorry we didn't know in time to meet him, lamented Miss Chapin.

"And I could have run over to the railroad to bid him welcome," laughed Speed. "Twenty miles would do me good."

Still Bill and Willie approached the

gallery curiously, and in subdued tones inquired:

"What's the matter, Mr. Speed?"

"You ain't been summoned away?" Willie stared questioning upward.

"No, no! My running partner is on his way here, that's all."

"Running partner?"

"Culver Covington."

"Oh, we was afraid something had happened. You see, Gabby Gallagher has just blown in from the Centipede to raise our bets."

"We think it's a bluff, and we'd like to call him."

"Do so, by all means!" cried the excited athlete. "Come on, let's all talk to him!"

The entire party, with the exception of Mrs. Keap, trooped down from the porch and followed the foreman out toward the sheds, where, in the midst of a crowd of ranchhands, a burly, loud-mouthed Texan was discoursing.

"I do wish Jack were here," said Jean nervously, on the way.

Gabby Gallagher seemed a fitting leader for such a desperate crew as that of the Centipede, for he was the

hardest-looking citizen the easterners had beheld thus far. He was thickset, and burned to the color of a ripe olive; his long, drooping mustaches, tobacco-stained at the center, were bleached at the extremities to a hempen hue. His bristly hair was cut short, and stood aggressively erect upon a bullet head, his clothes were soiled and greasy beneath a gray coating of dust. A pair of alert, lead-blue eyes and a certain facility of movement belied the drawl that marked his nativity. He removed his hat and bowed at sight of Miss Chapin.

"Good evenin', Miss Jean!" said he. "I hope I find y'all well."

"Quite well, Gallagher. And you?"

"Tol'able, thank you."

"These are my friends from the east."

The Centipede foreman ran his eyes coldly over Jean's companions until they rested upon Speed, where they remained. He shifted a lump in his cheek, spat dexterously, and directed his remark at the Yale man.

"I rode over to see if y'all would like to lay a little mo' in this yere foot race. I allow you are the unknown?"

Speed nodded, and Stover took occasion to remark:

"Them's our inclinations, but we've about gone our limit."

"I don't blame you none," said Gallagher, allowing his gaze to rove slowly from top to toe of the eastern lad. No, I can't blame you none whatever. But I'm terrible grieved at them tidin's. Though we Centipede punchers has ever considered y'all a cheap an' poverty-ridden outfit, we gives you credit for bein' game, till now."

He spat for a second time, and regarded Stover scornfully.

"A murmur ran through the cowboys. 'We are game,' retorted Stover, 'and for your own good don't allow no belief to the contrary to become a superstition.'

"Don't let a Centipede bluff you!" exclaimed Speed. "Cover anything they offer—give 'em odds. Anything you don't want, I'll take, pay or play, money at the tape. We can't lose."

"I got no more money," said Carara, removing his handsome bespangled hat, "but I bet my sombrero. 'E's wort' two hundred pesos."

Murphy, the Swede, followed quickly.

"Aye ban' send may vages home to may ole' moder, but aye skall bat you some."

"Haven't you boys risked enough already?" ventured Miss Chapin. "Remember, it will go pretty hard with the losers."

"Harder the better," came a voice. "Y'all don't have to bet, just because I'm h'yar," gibed Gallagher.

"God! I wish I was rich!" exclaimed Willie.

But Miss Chapin protested. "You are two months overdrawn, all of you. My brother won't advance you any more."

"Then my man, Lawrence, will take what they can't cover," offered Speed.

"That's right! Clean 'em good, brothers," croaked the trainer.

"If you'll step over to the bunk-house, Gabby, we'll dig up some personal perquisites and family heirlooms." Stover nodded toward his men's quarters, and Gallagher grinned joyously.

"That shore listens like a band from where I set. We aim to annex the wages, hopes, and personal ambitions of y'all, along with your talkin'-machine."

"Excuse me," Willie pushed his way forward. "How's she gettin' along?"

"Fine!"

"You mule-skinner's ain't broke her?"

"No; we plays her every evenin'."

The little man shifted his feet; then allowed himself to inquire, as if regarding the habits of some dear departed friend:

"Have you chose any favorite records?"

"We all has our pick. Speakin' personal, I'm stuck on that baggage coach song of Mrs. More's."

"Mo-ray!" Willie corrected. "Mo-ray! Heleney Mo-ray is the lady's name."

"Mebbe so. Our foot-runner likes that injun war-dance best of all." Carara smiled at Cloudy, who nodded, as if pleased by the compliment.

Then it was that the Flying Heart spokesman made an inquiry in hushed, hesitating tones.

"How do you like 'The Holy City'?" he removed his hat, as did those back of him. "As sung by Madam-o-sella Melby?"

"Rotten!" Gallagher said promptly. "That's a bum, for fair."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Undiscovered Interior.

A magazine editor recently returned a story to an aspiring contributor.

Immediately the latter wrote an indignant letter to him, saying that before sending her manuscript she had slightly pasted together several of the inner pages. When the story was returned to her it was in its original condition. She had always suspected editors of neglecting their duties; now she was sure of their carelessness, for her own story had not been read. To all this, the much-berated man made reply: "Dear Madam: At breakfast, when I find that an egg is bad, I do not have to eat the whole of it to make sure."—The Sunday Magazine.

Tea Reveals Oil Field.

The discoverer of oil in Papua British New Guinea, was the result of a native boy being whipped for placing kerosene in a miner's tea.

The youth declared his innocence and led the miner to the well from which the water had been taken.

It was found that the surface of the water was completely covered with kerosene, the source of which is being developed into a huge commercial enterprise.

For a Shopping Tour and a Promenade



TWO hats, each in the moderate size which this season demands of stylish millinery, are contrasted here. One of them belongs to the class known as "tailored" millinery, while the other belongs to a class designated as "trimmed hats." This distinction means that one of them is meant for the street and utility wear, while the other may be worn on the street, but answers the purpose of a dress hat as well.

The hat of white velour faced and bound with black velvet could hardly be more simple than it is. The narrowest of velvet bands encircles the crown, finished with a little flat bow in front, two broad, short wings, soft and easily adjusted, are placed at the back, and form the sole trimming.

The shape is plain, but not at all stiff. The crown is rather soft. The brim droops a little at each side, and lifts at the front, reminding one of a poke shape. It is the flexibility of the brim and the suggestion of softness in the crown which makes this shape so elegant.

A hat of velvet with the brim narrow at the front and widening toward the back until it becomes a wide brim, is among the largest and most becoming of hats for youthful faces. The shape has a moderately large crown,

with round top. The upper and under brim and the top crown are covered with velvet put on plain. A puff of velvet shirred on a fine wire covers the side crown. The brim is edged with a puff of velvet, also, which forms a double ruffle and makes a soft frame for the face.

At the back two ostrich plumes in the natural colors are mounted back to back. They are shaded from white, with brown markings to brown, with a little admixture of white at the tips. A sash of wide moire ribbon in black is laid about the crown and tied in a bow at the front.

These two hats are among those which may be attempted at home with fair chances of success. There are some things which the home milliner may do, and others that she is more than likely to fail in if she undertakes them. Nearly all hats this season require the knowledge and facility of the professional milliner to make them successfully. But shapes ready to trim, and bought with a facing provided, or buckram shapes that may be easily covered, like that on which this velvet hat is made, are not too difficult for the good needle woman who is ambitious enough to attempt them. Her milliner, too, will advise her.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

SILK DRESS FOR TEN DOLLARS IS EASILY POSSIBLE

TO make a dress as good looking as that pictured in the illustration is an achievement to be proud of. It could not be accomplished except that so little silk is required for the present fashions in skirts. It cannot be done if one must pay for the sewing.

But things were never easier for the home dressmaker than at present. If she can sew well and has good ideas of correct and graceful lines, she can buy a pattern and undertake her own dressmaking with every assurance of success.

This does not apply to tailored gowns, requiring expert and what may be called professional sewing. But for gowns to be worn at home and for fancy, visiting and party gowns, there is no good reason why the home dressmaker should not be able to copy a good model in gowns of this character. Clothes do not fit the figure in the present modes. They are draped upon it. These free, graceful lines, more than anything else, must be depended upon, with proper use of fabrics and color, to make the remarkably beautiful costumes which have been designed for the coming season.

In fabrics a yard wide, twice the length of the figure will make the dress pictured here. In narrower goods one must allow from three to five times the length of the figure.

Thin and supple fabrics must be chosen, and one may find satin, messaline, poplin, and other weaves selling at a dollar or a dollar and a quarter the yard. The width of the skirt in the model shown is less than two yards, therefore, twice the length of the skirt, with an allowance for the hem, and draping at the knee, is the requirement of this skirt. As the skirt is narrow, it is split at the left side. A plaiting of silk, in a contrasting color, is let in at the split, and requires a half yard of soft satin. This plaiting is to be omitted if the dress is worn over a silk petticoat.

The skirt is plain and smooth fitting, except for three plaits laid in the front breadth at the left side seam.

It is sewed to a low-necked muslin waist. A plain, thin, corset cover will make a suitable waist to which to attach it.

The waist is made separately, and put on with an attached sash of the silk, which is wrapped about the body and brought up to the left side of the bust. Here it is fastened in a knot, with a hanging end finished with a little silk pendant.

The waist consists of a plain net or lace blouse. Across the front of this a half yard of satin ribbon six inches wide is sewed under the bust. This ribbon is covered with a gallon of lace extending around the figure just over the bust.

Finally a lace veil is divided in half

and the two lengths draped over the blouse, fastened in at the front and with the corners hanging loose at the back. These corners are finished with small pendants like that on the end of the sash at the front.

The sash is made from silk, which is left when the skirt is cut. In shaping it to fit the hips, sufficient silk is cut away from the width of the goods to make it.

Black silk, made up with emerald green, or cerise or coral or white or in combination with some of the odd new metallic colors, makes the most satisfactory development of this model. After the blouse has been draped, the sash is attached to it.

Allowing five dollars to cover the cost of the silk, which does not need to be of a heavy quality, and two dollars for the net or lace for the blouse,



with one dollar for the lace veil used in draping, there remain two dollars to cover the cost of a half yard of ribbon, three small pendants and a half yard of lace placed over the ribbon in the blouse may be of cheap lace, since it is covered by the veil. Altogether an allowance of ten dollars will purchase the material of which this really handsome afternoon or visiting gown is made.

The skirt, when made in black, will serve to wear with several waists. A quite plain one in black will give the gown an entirely different character.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

GETTING A DRINK IN KANSAS.

A newspaper man who would not believe that it was so very difficult to get a drink in Kansas determined to investigate for himself. He took with him a friend who, it is stated, "could find liquor in back alleys, hay mows, and under kitchen doors." He relates their experiences in humorous detail in the Kansas City Star; tells how, after following the trail for ten hours and forty minutes in the city of Topeka they finally ran down an alley cocktail, and sums up the situation thus:

"Then it is possible to buy liquor in Topeka? Yes, and it is also possible to rob a bank there. It is a crime to sell liquor and it is also a crime to steal, and both crimes are committed in Topeka and probably will continue to be. But neither is committed easily or with impunity and neither is respectable. As to the degree of ease, I should say that robbing a bank would be a much simpler matter than buying an alley cocktail, and would involve less risk. A bank robber can get into Topeka without having to register his name and occupation with the authorities. Whisky can't. Under the Mahin law the railroads are required to certify to the county attorney every shipment of liquor laid down in Topeka, the name of the consignee and his address. It makes a trail a blind man could follow, and the result is there is no liquor shipped into Topeka any more. What small quantity reaches there is carried in by its alley agents and hidden in out-of-the-way places to reappear in the manner I have described in the shape of alley cocktails."

"Which brings me to what I was going to say about that delectable drink. An alley cocktail is a half-pint of the cheapest whiskey obtainable in the barrel houses of Kansas City diluted with Kaw river water and artificially colored with burnt sugar. It is then buried under the chicken house and permitted to age over night. When you meet a man on the train who boasts loudly that the lid is off in Kansas and that he can go to Topeka or Leavenworth or Wichita and buy a drink, it means he has had an alley cocktail. When he has had two he will boast that he beats his mother."

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD.

The following dispatch was sent out from Washington, D. C., one Monday soon after the new excise law went into effect:

"The national capital awakened today to find that during the thirty-one hours from midnight Saturday to 7 o'clock this morning it had been a 'jagless' town. Not one arrest for drunkenness had been made by the police in that time, and the police court docket was a lonesome sight. The new and rigid excise law passed by congress was responsible for the wave of Sabbath purity."

"Where are the prisoners?" demanded Police Judge Pugh when he ascended the bench and cast his eye around for the usual Monday morning array.

"There ain't none, yer honor," said the bailiff, almost sadly. "We ain't got so much as a plain drunk."

"The record, so far as the police have been able to ascertain, is unparalleled in the annals of the department."

WASHINGTON, D. C., GOING DRY.

The new excise law of the District of Columbia, which went into effect July 1, will in 16 months from that time have abolished one-half of the drinking places of the capital city. Among its provisions are: A dry zone of 400 feet around every public school, college and university, and round every church; a dry zone of 1,000 feet round the marine barracks; navy yard, war college, and engineer barracks; absolutely dry Sundays; not more than three saloons, other than hotels or clubs, on one side of a block, nor more than four on both sides; liquor in residence districts sold only in sealed packages; all saloons closed on inauguration day. The total number of saloons, including bars in hotels and clubs, must be reduced to 300 by November 1, 1914.

POSITIVELY HARMFUL.

English and German physiologists have demonstrated beyond a question that the continued use of alcohol in any quantity is not only useless, but positively harmful, and on the basis of experience I appeal to my colleagues everywhere to abjure its use.

The fittest use a doctor can make of alcohol is to preserve dead tissues, cancers and the like, and to dehydrate sections of tissue for the microscope.

It may be classed as a drug and a poison, and has no rightful position as a medicine.—Dr. Howard A. Kelly.

IN SAME CLASS.

The four words, Damp, Dark, Dirty, Drink, always go together. We have looked upon dampness, dirtiness, darkness as preventable causes of disease. Why not consider drink in the same light?—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President New York State W. C. T. U.

PROFITS OF ABSTAINER.

Four reasons why it profits a man to be an abstainer: First, his head is clearer. Second, his brain is better. Third, his heart is lighter. Fourth, his purse is heavier.

NO SETTLEMENT OF TAX SUITS

CONFERENCE BETWEEN ATTOR-
NEYS FOR C., N. O. & T. P. RY.
AND STATE OFFICIALS.

HEARING ON OCTOBER 20TH

Attorneys For C. & O. Come For Con-
ference, But None Held—Illinois
Central Meeting on Oct. 16.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Frankfort.—No progress was made in the negotiations between the railroads and state officials, looking to a compromise of the suits in federal court to enjoin the state from collecting tax on the amount of the increases made in their franchise assessments for 1912; and attorneys for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific and the Chesapeake & Ohio, after leaving the office of Gov. McCreary, where the conference was held, declared that they had offered all they intended to. The board of valuation and assessment will meet October 20 to hear the railroads before making the assessments for 1913, when it is possible negotiations may be resumed.

Unless something results from that meeting, it is expected that negotiations will be dropped. Judge Cochran will fix the amount of assessments on which he thinks the roads should pay and will grant them a temporary injunction, restraining the collection of taxes on the balance of the assessments. Whether the board will then prosecute the case to a final hearing and appeal it, Judge Cochran already having declared the 1912 assessments void, or will allow the final order to be entered in the judgment stand, and proceed to re-assess the roads, is to be determined.

Attorneys for the Chesapeake & Ohio came to Frankfort to meet with the state officials, but did not go into conference with them. At a previous conference the road had offered to compromise on the basis of an assessment of \$16,000,000, while the members of the state board, it is said, demanded \$18,000,000. The road was assessed \$25,000,000. Attorneys for the Illinois Central have arranged for a meeting here October 16 with the state officials. The road was assessed \$14,000,000 on its franchise, but in its suit alleges that the total value of its lines in Kentucky is represented by the assessment of its tangible property and it owes no franchise tax.

Women Test Law.

The appellate court will decide this week whether or not women in this state can vote in the November election for candidates for county school superintendent. Chief Justice Hobson and Judges Turner and Suttle heard the arguments in the case of Wallace M. Bartlett, of Lawrenceburg, against J. H. Cook, of Lawrenceburg, clerk of Anderson county. Circuit Judge Marshall has granted Bartlett a mandatory injunction compelling Cook to have printed separate ballots for women to use in Anderson county in casting their votes for candidates running for county school superintendent.

While the decision of the appellate court will be a construction of the act of 1912, giving women the right to vote in school elections, the conditions in Anderson county in the county school superintendent's race have aroused the women to make the test of the law, and the real plaintiff in the case is Mrs. Morris Bartlett, of Lawrenceburg.

Amendments on Ballot.

Assistant Secretary of State Cecil H. Vansant sent out instructions to the county court clerks to place on the November ballots the proposed constitutional amendments, relating to a reform in the tax system, and providing for working convict labor outside the prisons. The proposed amendments are to be printed on the ballots as follows: "Are you in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment to Section 171 of the Constitution of Kentucky, which proposed amendment will allow the classification of property for taxation, and which provides that laws passed pursuant to said amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the people?"

"Are you in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment to Section 171 of the Constitution of Kentucky, which proposed amendment will allow the classification of property for taxation, and which provides that laws passed pursuant to said amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the people?"

Burley Only Ordinary Quality.

The October crop report of the state department of agriculture shows only 65 per cent of the Burley tobacco yield and that of only ordinary quality. The wheat acreage sown is smaller than usual and pastures are in poor condition. Seventy-two per cent of Burley is in the houses and the condition is 33 per cent.

Good Roads Men Assigned.

Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell is assigning his office force to work on Good Roads Days, October 24 and 25. R. H. Reese, who is overseeing the construction of a model road from Eminence to New Castle, will be in Henry county on those two days, the county authorities having requested him to remain, and J. T. Grimes will be in Calloway county, having considerable work laid out in the purchase for this month. The Governor's proclamation is being indorsed in all parts of state.

Judge Explains "Modus Operandi."

Chief Justice Hobson, of the Court of Appeals, in overruling a motion for a rehearing of the case of J. C. Meyrick against J. J. Dickey, from Perry county, the opinion in which had been written by Commissioner William Rogers Clay, took advantage of the opportunity to disabuse the minds of members of the bar of the state of a misapprehension in regard to the modus operandi of the Appellate Court, observing from similar motions that many lawyers thought the Judge who wrote the opinion had decided the case, whereas, Judge Hobson explains, the whole court decides the case, one Judge being assigned to write the opinion embodying the views of the court as a whole.

Overruling the motion, Judge Hobson said in part: "In all cases where the commissioner writes the opinion, and a petition for rehearing is filed, the petition for rehearing goes to the Chief Justice, and when it has been examined by him it is brought before the court and passed on by it. If complaint is made in the petition that the facts are not correctly stated in the opinion the Chief Justice examines the record, and, after examining it, brings the matter before the court, stating the complaint and the facts shown in the record in regard to it.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of the bar as to how cases are disposed of in this court; the opinion is often regarded as the opinion of the Judge writing it, or that judge at least is regarded as alone responsible for it. In view of the frequency with which this appears in petitions for rehearing we have deemed it proper to state the facts.

"No opinion is prepared until the case is stated to the court, has been decided by the court, and the grounds of the opinion have been outlined. One of the Judges is then designated to write the opinion. It is not infrequently happens that an opinion contains much that the writer of the opinion would not put in it if he were writing his own opinion. He writes the opinion of the court, for the court, by the direction of the court. The court is responsible for the opinion, not the writer of it."

Dr. Yager To Porto Rico.

President Wilson selected Dr. Arthur Yager, president emeritus of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., for Governor of Porto Rico. Dr. Yager was born at Campbellsville fifty-one years ago, and was educated at Georgetown College, afterwards taking post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, where he was a classmate of President Wilson. Upon the completion of his course, he returned to Georgetown, where he became a member of the college faculty and married Miss Estelle Lewis, of Georgetown. He succeeded Dr. D. B. Gray, now secretary of the Baptist Board of Home Missions, as president of Georgetown College twelve years ago. He is an accomplished linguist and of the highest standing in religious and educational circles. Mrs. Yager and their three children will accompany him to Porto Rico.

Minister Price In Panama.

William Jennings Price, of Danville, Ky., the new American minister to Panama, was officially received by President Porras. The American minister in his address and the president in his reply referred at length to the approaching completion of the canal. Minister Price said: "Your land and people and my land and people are on the point of the pen and the tip of the tongue in the uttermost parts of the earth to-day. Your boundaries will mark a new highway of travel and traffic for countless legions of wayfarers of every color, creed and allegiance in all the ships of seven seas. The careful safeguarding of this valuable possession elicits the rival pride and loyalty of both of our countries." The president's response was in very friendly terms.

McCreary County Claims.

Claims of the County Attorney and Circuit Clerk of McCreary county are being held up in the State Auditor's office, until it is made certain who those officials are. W. F. Hinkle and G. W. Stephens both are claiming the County Attorneyship, and some claims have reached the Auditor's office signed "J. E. Perkins, Circuit Clerk, by Walter Broyles, Deputy," and some signed "Walter Broyles, Circuit Clerk." Broyles was appointed by Gov. McCreary when the county was organized, but Perkins has never filed a bond with the Auditor.

Big Verdict Reversed.

The \$10,000 verdict awarded the estate of Reuben Harrod against the Louisville & Nashville Railway company in the Franklin Circuit Court, for the death of Harrod when his horse, frightened at a train, ran away on the Pleasureville road and killed him, was reversed by the Court of Appeals and remanded for retrial.

Wins On Ballot Recount.

L. T. Flannery was declared the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Lee county by the Court of Appeals, reversing the Lee Circuit Court. Flannery had a majority of four, and the County Board of Election Commissioners issued a certificate to him. Shanks contested and secured a recount, which gave him the majority. The Court of Appeals held that Shanks's notice, served on Flannery, did not sufficiently specify the time and place of hearing the contest to comply with the primary law.

DOWNFALL OF THE HUERTA REGIME

SAID TO BE EXPECTED AT ANY
MOMENT IN REVOLUTION-
RIDDEN MEXICO.

Capital is Filled With Carranza Fol-
lowers—Disappearance of Sena-
tor May Turn Tables.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—An agent of the Carranza headquarters at Washington, who arrived here from Mexico City, reports that the disappearance of Senator Bellizario Dominguez, said to have been caused at the instance of Huerta, will cause the immediate downfall of the Huerta government. This agent, fresh from the seat of trouble and danger, says that, even among Huerta's supporters the rumored death of Senator Dominguez will be regarded as a deliberate murder, and that the senator probably is only one of a number on the dictator's "list of proscriptions." It is declared that the citizens of Mexico City are tired of the turmoil and the constant reign of terror. The safes and theaters are full of agents of the Carranza government in the disguise of Huertalists.

T. L. WOODRUFF IS DEAD

Nominated James S. Sherman; Long
a Leader in Politics.

New York.—Timothy L. Woodruff, former lieutenant-governor of New York, succumbed to a paralytic attack which laid him low at the Cooper Union Fusion ratification meeting on the night of September 29. He died in his apartments at the Carlton house, a stroke of apoplexy being responsible for his death. With the politician when he died were Mrs. Woodruff, his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Rodney A. Ward, his brother-in-law and sister; Miss Clara Morrison, Mrs. Timothy Woodruff's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Woodruff.



"Tim" Woodruff, former lieutenant-governor of New York, and leader of the Brooklyn Republican, who is dead.

When Timothy Woodruff was stricken by the paralytic attack on the night of September 29 he had just completed his notification speech at the Fusion rally. Turning toward Controller Prendergast and Borough President McAneny, Fusion candidates, he said:

"Gentlemen, I notify you—" when he suddenly fell across the speakers' table with such violence as almost to upset it. Those sitting nearest him sprang to Mr. Woodruff's assistance and prevented him from falling to the floor.

The stricken man was taken to an ante-room, where two physicians, called from the audience, worked over him. Mrs. Woodruff, who had been sitting directly in front of her husband on the speakers' platform, aided the physicians in caring for him.

TRAINS CRASH HEAD-ON

Report 7 Dead and 75 Injured—Medi-
cal Aid Is Hastened to Scene
of Wreck.

Somerset, Ky.—Seventy-five persons are reported to have been seriously injured when northbound passenger train No. 6 of the Cincinnati Southern railroad collided in a head-on wreck with southbound passenger train No. 1 at Waynesburg, Lincoln county, Kentucky. The injured are reported to be in a very deplorable condition, as Waynesburg is a small town of 450 people and has only one physician.

Wrecking crews were dispatched from Chattanooga and this city. They gathered all the medical aid they could on their way to the stricken wreck victims. The wreckage is rapidly being cleared away.

FATAL BOAST OF MERCHANT.

Urbana, Ill.—William L. Larry, wealthy merchant and farmer, carelessly elated over the sale of a federal building site for \$12,000, threw a roll containing \$1,200 on the floor of a local shoeshop, with a boast that he was going to the country to collect \$1,200 more. His body was found in a cornfield, near the house where he had collected the money. He had been shot in the head three times and robbed.

TAX COMMISSION

JUDGE DAVIS WILL CALL CON-
FERENCE OF MEMBERS
THIS WEEK.

Report To Be In Hands of Members
of the Legislature by the First
December.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Louisville, Ky.—Judge W. O. Davis, of Versailles, chairman of the Kentucky state tax commission, was here to confer with other members of the commission on its work, and will issue a call for a meeting to be held either in Louisville or Frankfort. Judge Davis says he has heard from Prof. Carl Plehn, the tax expert employed to assist the commission, several times since he returned to his home in California, and that he expects the full report from him in a short time.

It is the purpose of Judge Davis and the commission to have its report ready by the first of December in order that each member of the general assembly elected in November can have a copy of it one month in advance of the session. By having an opportunity to carefully study the report of the commission the members of the legislature will be qualified to express an opinion on it, in the opinion of Judge Davis, early in the session, while on the other hand should the commission wait until the convening of the body before furnishing the members with a copy it would be late in the session before any action was taken on it, if at all. He is convinced that with the work that has been done, coupled with the expert advice of Prof. Plehn the commission will be able to revise the taxing system of the state that it will meet with the approval of a large majority of the people of Kentucky.

IMPROVEMENT IS SLIGHT

October Report of Commissioner of
Agriculture Says Conditions Are
Far Below the Average.

Lexington, Ky.—Slight improvement in agricultural conditions in Kentucky is noted in the October report of Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman, but he reports conditions still far below the average, fall pasture short and the drought cutting down the acreage of wheat planted.

He admonishes farmers to take a lesson from the season, build silos and plant winter cover crops.

The report in part follows: "The condition of crops as of October 1 has improved somewhat during the month. The condition of corn is given as 70.7 per cent. Much of this corn is now going into shock, and the report of November 1 will show a final estimate of the crop.

"Since so much of the tobacco has been housed, the efforts this month were to find out the condition of the crop as far as housing was concerned. Seventy-one per cent of the dark tobacco is already in the house and is curing fairly well as indicated by a condition of 83 per cent. Seventy-two per cent of the burley tobacco is in warehouse and the condition is indicated as 82 per cent. The general impression gathered from crop correspondents is that the crop of tobacco will not be either a large one—65 per cent of a crop—nor will it be one of extra quality. The crop of wheat has not been put in the ground as early as usual, only 53 per cent having been sown October 1. Indications are not for a large acreage of wheat for next year. Dry weather has interfered very materially with the sowing. The greater per cent of the rye crop has been sown, as is to be expected, but most of this will be plowed under in the spring after having been used for a cover crop. The condition of the garden is still poor, and no improved conditions can be expected this year over the condition as shown, which is 48 per cent.

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PROMINENT COAL MAN DIES.

Madisonville, Ky.—Inkerman Bailey, sr., general manager of the Coll & Sunset Coal Cos., of this city, also general manager and heavy stockholder in a \$175,000 coal company just organized in Muhlenberg county, died suddenly at his home in this city. Mr. Bailey was perhaps the best-posted coal man in Kentucky. Many years ago he became the manager of the Eureka Coal Co., of this city, and brought the production of the company up until it was the largest producer in the state.

\$12,000 FOR MODEL ROADS.

Whitesburg, Ky.—Letcher fiscal court in session here appropriated \$12,000 for building six miles of model roadway from May King to Kona, and constructing three steel bridges in this county, two across the Kentucky river, one at Croftsville and the third across Pine creek, near May King. Construction is to start immediately.

MANY DELEGATES ARE PRESENT.

Paducah, Ky.—About 1,000 delegates are in attendance at the meeting of the Kentucky Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., which began Tuesday. Many Paducah citizens are receiving delegates during the two days of the convention, and the hotels have sent out notices broadcast for traveling men to avoid the city these two days. The first degree was conferred Monday evening at the Kentucky, while the grand lodge degree was conferred upon a class of about 400 members Tuesday.

APPROVE ROAD PROCLAMATION.

Lebanon, Ky.—A public meeting was held at the courthouse at which the recent proclamation of Gov. McCreary, calling on the citizens of each county in the state to work on the county roads October 24 and 25, was approved. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we approve the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky calling on all the citizens of the state to work the county roads on the 24th and 25th of October.

"Resolved, That in order to organize the people so as to accomplish the greatest good that the Magistrates of each district in the county notify all overseers of county roads in their respective districts to meet at such places as may be designated on the 11th day of October, 1913, at 2 o'clock, and that each Magistrate direct the overseers to notify all citizens adjacent to the respective county roads to render service in the working of the roads, under the direction of the overseers on the above dates, under plans to be formulated by said Magistrates and overseers in compliance with the Governor's proclamation."

OPEN FIGHT ON FISCAL COURT.

Louisville, Ky.—Active work in behalf of the campaign for the substitution of a county commission for the Fiscal Court, was begun when headquarters were established at the Commercial Club. Announcement was made of the selection of William E. Riley as manager. With a force of stenographers and clerks, Mr. Riley installed himself at the new headquarters. Final plans were determined upon at a meeting of the Fiscal Court Committee.

According to Mr. Riley, a call has been issued for volunteer workers and responses are expected in a few days. An organization will be formed in order that representatives of the committee will be on hand election day at every polling place in every precinct. A publicity plan will feature the campaign, as information concerning the county government will not only be circulated through the newspapers, but in numerous folders and pamphlets. Politics, according to Mr. Riley, will not be entered into during the crusade.

OWNERS PETITION COMMISSION.

Lexington, Ky.—Messrs. J. O. Keene, of Lexington, owner of Keeneland farm and trainer of Johnson N. Camden's running horses, and Fred A. Forsythe, of Harrodsburg, master of Fountain-blue stud and junior member of the racing firm of Chinn & Forsythe, have begun the circulation of a petition for the signatures of thoroughbred horse breeders, calling upon the Kentucky state racing commission to institute a rule which will have a tendency to more rapidly thin the maiden ranks and to greatly increase the number of winners each year, thereby giving better opportunities to the multitude of owners, more widely disseminating the purse offerings and injecting a sustaining element that is now lacking.

ONE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

Paducah, Ky.—The Paducah-Benton Murray road, from Paducah to the Calloway county line, virtually was completed by a volunteer force of citizens of McCracken and Marshall counties. About 1,000 men and boys worked the road. Most of the day was devoted to graveling the highway, which was graded.

At Reidland church, halfway between here and the Marshall county line, a barbecue was served by the ladies of the church. The Marshall county section of the road was also finished. About 700 men and boys worked that part of the road. Citizens of Calloway county will improve their end of the road this week.

LOUISVILLE'S REGISTRATION.

Louisville, Ky.—Registration on the two days set for the enrollment of the Louisville voters was as follows:

Democrats	30,136
Progressives	13,434
Republicans	7,323
Independent	4,927
Democratic gain	3,544
Progressive gain	5,248
Republican loss	2,271
Independent loss	1,402

Supplemental registration of those unavoidably kept from the polls is not expected to make much change in the figures.

FISCAL COURT BUYS TURNPIKE.

Cadiz, Ky.—The Trigg County Fiscal Court, by a vote of 5 to 3, decided to buy the Cadiz, Canton and Hopkinsville turnpike and remove the tollgates. This pike is over twelve miles long. The county has had an option on it for a long time, and a committee was named to close the deal at once. It is hoped to have the tollgates removed within the next two weeks.

FISCAL COURT FIXES SALARIES.

Versailles, Ky.—At a meeting of the Woodford Fiscal court salaries of county officers for the ensuing terms were fixed as follows: County Judge, \$1,000 per annum; county attorney, \$720; superintendent of public schools, \$600; superintendent of county poorhouse, \$300. The court fixed \$1,000 as the amount to be paid by the Kentucky Pipe Line Co. for crossing eight turnpikes and two dirt roads with its gas pipe line now being constructed through the county.

U. D. OF C. ELECTION

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVEN-
TION CLOSURES WITH ELECTION
OF OFFICERS.

Frankfort Chosen For 1914 Meeting—
Pleased That Kentucky Has Con-
federate Governor.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Winchester, Ky.—The seventeenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of the Kentucky division adjourned here after the delegates had been entertained with an elaborate luncheon at "The Pines," the historic old home of Gen. John S. Williams, Mrs. Mollie Williams Holloway, daughter of the noted commander, being the hostess for the occasion. Mrs. Andrew Sea, of the Albert Sidney Johnson chapter, of Louisville, was made honorary president of the division for life, and was given an ovation as she was escorted to a chair on the platform by Mrs. J. B. Camp, of Louisville, president of this chapter. The election of officers was held with the following result: President, Mrs. Mary Dowling Bond, of Lawrenceburg, to succeed Mrs. John Woodbury, of Louisville, who has faithfully served in that capacity for two years; vice president, Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Harrodsburg; second vice president, Mrs. Lucien Maltry, of Maysville; third vice president, Mrs. Laura Givens, of Cynthiana; custodian of crosses, Mrs. James M. Arnold, of Covington; chaplain, Mrs. Peter Thompson, of Newport; vice chaplain, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, of Covington.

Invitations were extended by several chapters for the 1914 meeting, but the invitation from the Joseph H. Lewis Chapter, of Frankfort, which was heartily endorsed by the Governor and Mayor in behalf of the people, was unanimously accepted, a vote of thanks being tendered to the other chapters who extended invitations. The delegates expressed appreciation that Kentucky has a Confederate Governor.

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ADVERTISE GOOD ROAD DAYS.

Greenville, Ky.—Many citizens of Muhlenberg county met at the courthouse here to arrange for "Good Roads" day.

The Publicity Committee was appointed to advertise the "Good Roads" days proclaimed by Gov. McCreary for October 24 and 25. The Executive Committee was given absolute authority as to raising funds and organizing the county for the purpose of getting all citizens to work on the roads.

The people here are alive to the proposition as was evidenced when it was noticed that within thirty minutes from the time the mass meeting adjourned handbills and notices advertising the movement had been printed and circulated. It is thought mines and schools will be closed on the two days and it is expected great good will be accomplished.

BIBLE CAUSES FAMILY QUARREL.

Shelbyville, Ky.—During a division of the personal property of John W. Hall and his wife, Rosalinda Hall, between whom divorce proceedings are pending, a dispute arose over the ownership of the family Bible, both parties claiming it. Grover Hall, 20 years old, espoused his mother's claim to the book, it is said, with such ardor that he entirely lost sight of that portion of the fifth commandment which enjoins a child to honor his father, as well as his mother, and knocked his father down, the blow producing a black eye, which Mr. Hall will carry for days. The father promptly swore out a warrant for his son, who was tried in the County Court.

WILL EMPLOY VISITING NURSE.

Carlisle, Ky.—To the end that tuberculosis may be reduced to the minimum, if not eradicated, the Health League, organized by local women, is taking steps to employ a visiting nurse to go over the city and county to report on cases of tuberculosis and conditions as well as suspected cases. The league is making a strenuous campaign against the disease.

MEDICS MEET AT PARIS.

Paris, Ky.—The Kentucky Midland Medical Society held its semi-annual session here. A large number of physicians attended. The sessions were held in the courthouse, and at noon the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the Bourbon County Medical Society.

FLEMING COUNTY GETS BUSY.

Flemingsburg, Ky.—A mass meeting of citizens of Fleming county was held at the courthouse Saturday, October 11, to perfect plans for working the roads on October 24 and 25, the two days which have been designated by Gov. McCreary for that purpose.

CONDEMN FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Paducah, Ky.—The Ministerial Association has condemned the Paducah Fair Association for certain features at the annual fair, including the sale of beer, operation of games of chance, betting on the horse races and alleged immoral shows. The ministers have laid the complaint before the grand jury, which is in session. The directors of the Fair Association say that the betting on the races and games of chance are necessary for a successful fair.

THE MADISONIAN

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Grant E. Lilly, - - - - Editor
Anna D. Lilly, - - - - Social Editor

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For County Attorney—R. H. Crooke.
For County Clerk—R. B. Terrill.
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For Jailor—Morgan Taylor.
For Assessor—P. S. Whitlock.
For Superintendent of Schools—Harvey H. Brock.
For Coroner—Sidney Winkler.
For Surveyor—Joe S. Boggs.

CITY TICKET

For Mayor—Samuel Rice.
For Chief of Police—David F. Powers.
For Police Judge—J. D. Dykes.
For City Attorney—D. M. Chenault.

FOR COUNCILMEN

Boundary No. 1—
S. A. Deatherage.
T. S. Todd.
Boundary No. 2—
T. T. Covington.
Robert Golden.
Boundary No. 3—
W. T. Vaughn.
Emil Lohrsch.

Telephone 659 for all Editorial matters.—Grant E. Lilly, Editor

Tell your friends about our paper.

IT'S UP TO YOU

We noted in our last issue the remarkable charge given to the grand jury by Judge Benton in relation to law enforcement and especially in relation to the bribery laws. This charge was strong and was the result of a long and careful consideration of the subject by the court. This charge has placed a duty on the grand jury which cannot be escaped without a deliberate shirking. The character of this jury and its intelligence commend it to the people. They are law-abiding and believe in the enforcement of law. They believe in the preservation of a pure government and in the preservation of the people. One of the damnable influences which destroys manhood, is corrupt practices in elections. The crime, and we think that we properly name it when we call it a crime, steals over the bribed person like an insidious poison, paralyzing and destroying permanently his self respect. When self respect is once destroyed, he becomes fit for any crime. This is well known to every one who stops to think and who will allow intelligence, instead of prejudice and passion, to control his thoughts. The crime has reached such a stage and has become so common and so general, that the community is thoroughly permeated with it. Those who accept bribes and those who give bribes, in order to have some show of right in the matter, use the stereotyped phrase, "Everybody is doing it."

The grand jurors are men of sense, and they know that this is not true. Furthermore they know that the law should be enforced in order to relieve the public of this erroneous statement. Everybody is not being bribed. Everybody is not corrupt. There are thousands of pure minded men in this county who lead blameless lives and these men are entitled to protection against those who are lost to all sense of shame and decency. There is but little encouragement for a true man to obey the moral precepts, or to obey the civil laws, if he is to be thrown in contact both socially and commercially with a large number of people who have no regard for either. Therefore, we say to the grand jury that it is up to them to do something to relieve the situation. But we would be untrue to ourselves and untrue to the honorable gentlemen composing the

grand jury, if we stopped at this. The grand jury must be supported by a strong, bold, united force for law and order. Without the concurrence and assistance of people who stand for law and order, the grand jury will be powerless. Therefore, it behooves all men who desire moral purity and the enforcement of the civil laws, to stand firmly together and come a united force to help, aid and assist the grand jury in the discharge of its difficult task.

The preachers of the community, who are the leaders of thought viewed from the moral standpoint, must come out in the open and preach from their pulpits social and commercial purity, and encourage their church membership to act in a body in the support of the court and its grand jury.

If has been freely predicted on the streets that the grand jury will do nothing. But why condemn it in advance? Why is it not just as easy to say that these gentlemen of integrity will do their duty? For our own part we prefer to believe, and do believe that they will strike, and that their stroke will be most effective.

Surely these men whom we would trust in all the affairs of life, can be depended on to fully realize, understand and perform their sworn duty.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

We have always believed that the United States government should take absolute control of the telephone and telegraph business. It is true that so far as the telegraph business is concerned, it requires a technical education, but as to the telephone, there is no special education required. All that one needs to properly operate a telephone system, is good judgment, a good voice and an accommodating nature. The means of communication between the people should be absolutely freed from individual ownership, and should be put under the protecting wing of a great government.

A telephone should be placed in each postoffice throughout the land and the system should be so extended that the remote districts would be in instant communication with the centers of commerce. There is no reason why this should not be done. The postoffice department is not altogether self-sustaining, but it will in the future, be not only self-sustaining but will be a revenue producer.

The extension of the free delivery system to the rural communities has been of inestimable value to the farmer both from a social and commercial standpoint. The better his means of communication with the cities the more he is kept in touch with the progress of the world. Communities where formerly the inhabitants received their mail only once and maybe twice a week, are now penetrated by rural routes, and the citizens along these routes read the daily papers the same day of their publication. That has put them on an equality with the heretofore more favored cities. We advocated these doctrines many years ago and are still an earnest and zealous advocate of them. The old republican and democratic cry that it is populistic in its tendency, belongs to ages of the past.

It is worthy of note however, that these two parties have adopted nearly every good thing brought forward in the populistic platform and the platforms of the various other political parties. It is also worthy of note that many of the things for which these two dominant parties are now contending, originated from the other minor parties. These minor parties are always parties of reform, and their propositions, which are usually based upon sound judgment and the needs of the times, sooner or later force themselves upon the public and

are readily assimilated by the older parties as political dogmas. For instance, the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people, was brought forward probably more than fifty years ago by the prohibition party. It was then adopted by the republican party and later on became the shibboleth of the democratic party and still later became the doctrine of all political parties. This principle has been engrafted in the constitution of the United States as Amendment No. 17, which reads as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

We entertain no animosity toward telephone and telegraph companies, for they have revolutionized the commercial and social world. However, that which belongs to the public by right and is essential to the public good, should be owned, operated and controlled by the government. We stand unqualifiedly for the public ownership of both utilities.

A FINE BUNCH OF ROSES

Judge J. M. Benton, of Winchester, is one of the most courageous men on the bench in Kentucky. He slapped into jail last week the president of a bank who refused to tell the grand jury whether he had furnished money for any candidate to buy votes. Officials of Judge Benton's stripe are few and far between in Kentucky or any other state, else crime of every sort had become much unpopular than it is.—Interior Journal.

Riddell Stands For Clean Elections

Judge Hugh Riddell in his instructions to the grand jury in Breathitt county last week, gave a very strong charge against the violation of the local-option laws, and against the use of money or other corrupting influences in elections. His charge was listened to by a crowded court room and made a profound impression on the citizens who are complimenting him very highly for the position which he has taken on this latter question.

He is opposed by Judge J. P. Adams for the office of Circuit Judge in the Twenty-third District. His friends predict his election.

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Splendid Address of Dr. C. H. Vaught

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Aside from the pleasure of having you here under the auspices of the Prandennial Club as my guests, it is particularly gratifying to begin again the consideration of such subjects as this organization may elect, which will be most beneficial to us, and to our community. During the existence of this club a few years ago, there was no proposition too big for it to grapple with; and I say this advisedly, for we reached far beyond the confines of our own city, and went into the state and the nation, and dealt with all interests pertaining thereto. We decided upon the route of the Panama Canal and fixed it; we did away forever with the propaganda of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and established the gold standard once and forever; we prevented wars, averted famine, and stayed the gaunt hand of pestilence. We favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and while others dreamed, we had much to do with such measures becoming law. In fact, so broad and comprehensive were our deliberations, so far reaching in their range, and so finally were all the questions settled to which we had addressed ourselves, that the Club took a recess, knowing that the country was safe for a time at least; and now convenes again at the call of duty, hoping to relieve the tension now apparent at Washington, and elsewhere. If our efforts in the days just before us, we can say in all seriousness, shall be as pleasant and as profitable to us all, as when the Club made its former history, we shall not have come together to night, nor shall we come together in other sessions, in vain.

I am to speak on a subject of vital interest to us all, viz:—"Existing Sanitary Conditions in Richmond, and the Remedy." It is our hope, not only to narrate the facts but to suggest the remedy as well.

Let me assure you as one who has been seeking remedies for some years, has found a few, and has many more to find, that the remedy we seek for our community will be much more difficult to discover than to find a remedy for a specific disease, however serious the disease may be. To find the remedy for existing unsanitary conditions in Richmond, or elsewhere, is a monumental task, especially in our city, where for so many years we have been satisfied with things as they are, absolutely content, that we almost felt inclined to do physical injury to anyone who dared criticize our institutions, or point out our shortcomings. So with some trepidation, and my foot on the soft pedal all the time, I will take a chance at breaking a precedent, and saying a few things which ought to be said.

In the first place, the practice of sanitation is practically unknown in our municipality; it is almost as new and much more neglected than the subject of Eugenics, of which we heard so much from those who know so little. It reminds one of the daily bulletin which reads as follows: "The crusade on Hook worm has begun in Rowan County; thousands of specimens have been examined, and as high as 90 per cent. of these have been found to be infected. Dr. Bolus who is in charge is working jointly under the auspices of the Rockefeller Commission and the State Board of Health." Now and then some wag offers fifty cents a gallon for flies killed with his regulation fly killer, and everybody smiles. The Hook worm bulletin is taken seriously; the fly killer bulletin is not. But of the two evils which is the greater? We know that the Hook worm has never killed anyone, and never will. We know for a certainty that every house fly in a helpless community means another chance for typhoid fever, dysentery, tuberculosis, and many other diseases that have been spread by this greatest of all pests. None question his right to live, and no commission has yet been established to make war upon him. We admit him to our parlors, our bedroom and our sitting room. He is our unhidden guest at lunch. He maintains an absolute right of way to walk over and spend as much time as he wishes on our food before we ever see it. Our cake invites him; he is fond of our salad; he begins to inspect our beefsteak before it leaves the slaughter house. He comes in upon us in the early spring, does a thriving business in the long days of summer and departs only with the cold, chilling winds of November. He is almost omnipresent, he is always ready to do deadly execution, to make of himself the greatest nuisance and pest. As a rough estimate I should say that one fourth of our houses are screened; our stores swarm with flies. Where sanitary measures should prevail as in butcher shops and groceries, there the flies seem to be the most numerous. Why such a condition should be allowed can be accounted for only because of our satisfaction with ourselves; and as long as we are thus satisfied we deserve no better protection than we are getting. I have seen sick children in some homes in this community covered with flies; while parents and guardians wonder why the child is sick, and why recovery is so slow. If there were better ventilation in such homes the flies might escape, but the doors are tightly closed, and the life-giving air is excluded. Filth is shut in; sunlight and air, breeders of health, are shut out.

Our streets are often made the repository of divers kinds of decaying refuse; our alleys and back premises are shockingly dirty. Hogs are fattened within four squares of the Court House. We actually permit unsanitary conditions to prevail here which would hardly be tolerated in the smallest and most obscure hamlet in the country. Our Jail, as is well known, is too filthy for human habitation, at times. Our Schools are crowded, and the ventila-

tion is not as good as it should be. I repeat, it is the old sense of satisfaction with ourselves, the same old let-well-enough-alone regime, the same disposition to ignore the onward march of the science of sanitation in our present day affairs—to exalt the minor in many phases of our education, and to ignore the greater; for

what could be a greater subject than that which teaches us how to prolong life, how to enjoy it, how to reduce the prevalence of disease, and to enjoy health. The science of sanitation is that "which aims at rendering growth more perfect, decay

(Concluded on Page Eight)

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VACCINATION AGAINST HOG CHOLERA IS NECESSARY IN KENTUCKY

There Are Three Accepted Methods of Immunizing Hogs—Practical Methods of Destroying Carcass—Law Compels Owners to Burn or Bury Hogs That Die From Cholera

(By Robert Graham, D. V. M., Department of Animal Husbandry, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

There are three methods of immunizing hogs—the Serum-alone Method, the Serum-simultaneous Method, and the Combination Method. The Serum-alone Method, as the name implies, consists in injecting only serum into the animal. This is usually injected into the thigh of the hog, or into the neck. This method will protect hogs from taking the disease for a period of from three weeks to three months. The average duration of immunity by this method is about eight weeks. This method should be employed on healthy animals where the disease of hog cholera is already in the herd. It is advisable, also, to use this method on hogs that are kept for short feeding periods, and during extremely warm weather.

The Serum-simultaneous Method consists in injecting the proper amount of serum into one side of the neck of the hog or into one of the hams, simultaneously with a small amount of virus (blood from a hog suffering from cholera) injected into the opposite side of the body. This method of vaccination will protect hogs from the disease of hog cholera for at least six months, and usually for life. There is a certain amount of danger accompanying this method, for, if there is any infection in the herd in the incubative stage at the time of inoculation, irregular results are liable to follow. The average loss from this method is from one to two per cent. Pregnant sows should not be treated with the Simultaneous Method, if they are as far along as 80 days in pregnancy. They can, however, be given the Serum-alone Method with safety. Pregnant sows should never be thrown when being treated, but they should be held by a rope inserted in the mouth, and they should be vaccinated in the neck.

The Combination Method consists in giving serum only, and in ten or twelve days revaccinating the herd with the Serum-simultaneous Method. This treatment is used by breeders of pure-bred herds, and it diminishes the small loss incident to the Serum-simultaneous Method.



Method of vaccinating shoat and indicates points of inoculation.

After hogs have been vaccinated, they should be given dry, clean quarters in which to sleep. They should be fed a moderate amount of mill feed given in a slop, for a period of eight or ten days. Hogs should never be rung or castrated for at least 15 days after being inoculated.

The dosage of anti-hog cholera serum and virus for hogs of different size is as follows:

- Serum.**
- 10 c.c. up to 10 lbs.
 - 15 c.c. for all sizes between 10 and 20 lbs.
 - 20 c.c. for all sizes between 20 and 50 lbs.
 - 30 c.c. for 75 lbs. or more than 50 lbs.
 - 40 c.c. for 100 lbs. or more than 75 lbs.
 - 50 c.c. for 150 lbs. or more than 100 lbs.
 - 60 c.c. for 200 lbs. or more than 150 lbs.
 - 70 c.c. for 250 lbs. or more than 200 lbs.
 - 80 c.c. for 300 lbs. or more than 250 lbs.
 - 90 c.c. for 400 lbs. or more than 300 lbs.
 - 100 c.c. for more than 400 lbs.

Virus.

- 1/4 c.c. for pigs up to 4 weeks of age.
- 1/2 c.c. for pigs 4 weeks to 50 lbs.
- 1/2 c.c. for sizes 50 to 100 lbs.
- 1 c.c. for sizes 100 lbs. and over.

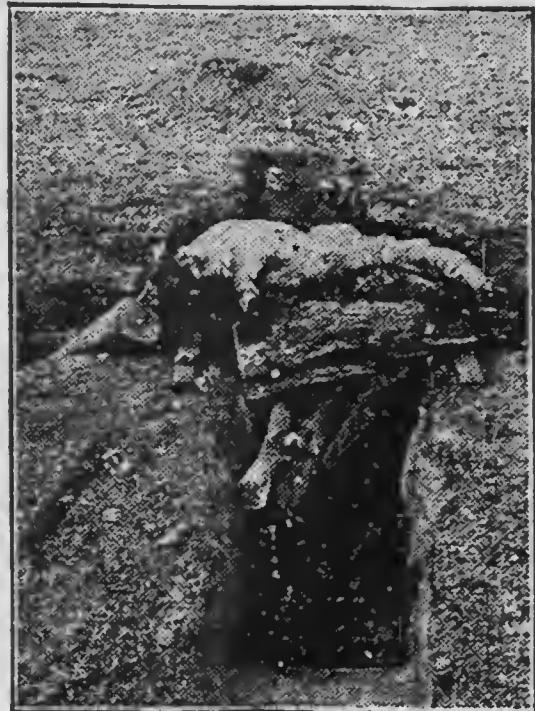
From the above schedule of dosages, the cost of vaccinating any herd, as far as the serum and virus necessary for the inoculation is concerned, can be readily calculated. If a veterinarian is employed to do the work, his fee, of course, will have to be considered in addition to the cost of the serum and virus.

The serum treatment is the best method of combating hog cholera, but, along with this, thorough disinfection and cleanliness of the premises is essential. No matter how much

serum is used in a herd of hogs, unless the sheds and hog houses are properly disinfected the germs of hog cholera will remain, and thus the infection will be scattered through the surrounding country. One of the best methods of disinfection is by the use of a strong spray pump. All filth and litter should be cleaned away from the house and pens before the disinfectant is used. A five per cent solution of carbolic acid in water is effective in killing cholera germs.

A great many cholera carcasses are left exposed and the buzzards and dogs scatter the infection throughout the country. A law compelling owners to burn or bury all hogs that die from hog cholera is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:



Practical method of destroying a carcass.

"1. That in all cases where any pig, shoat or hog shall die of the disease commonly called 'hog cholera,' or any other disease, it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of such pig, shoat or hog, or the person or persons having the care or custody of the same having knowledge of the fact or upon receiving notice thereof, to cause the carcass of same to be burned within twelve hours or securely buried two and one-half feet deep.

"2. Any person or persons failing and refusing to comply with the above provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon the conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

"Approved by the Governor, March 14, 1912."

During the outbreak of cholera some farmers pay little attention to this law, and as none of their neighbors complain to the proper authorities, the law is not enforced. Hogs which die from cholera and are allowed to remain on the ground, will infect a whole community. The above law should be complied with, in order to protect the interests of others.

Burning is the best method of destroying cholera carcasses. Two trenches, 18 inches wide, should be dug so that they intersect at right angles. Across the intersection, place iron bars to support the carcass, and wood can be fired in the trench beneath the carcass. To facilitate the destruction of the carcass, coal oil can be poured into the abdominal cavities of the carcasses. This method is much preferred to burying, for there is always danger that the carcass will be removed and brought to the ground surface. When hogs that die from cholera are buried on a farm, there is constant danger of an outbreak of the disease for years after. The great loss from hog cholera in this state will not be checked until these precautions are observed.

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

(T. R. Bryant, Superintendent Extension Department, Kentucky Agricultural College.)

The money invested in implements and machinery on the average farm is a large item in the business, but it is astonishing how little attention is paid to its care. Plows are often left in the last furrow or beside it, binders and mowers are left under a tree for months at a time and the consequence is poor service, heavy draft and short life of the machine. For example, we would at least expect a binder to cut 1,000 acres of wheat without actually wearing out, if we had time to do it at one job, and yet the farmer who raises a 50 acre wheat crop rarely uses a binder 20 years. Its life should in reality be much greater. The same rule holds good for other implements.

The lesson to be learned is that machinery rusts out or becomes unsatisfactory more from neglect than from use. A good shed should be provided and all implements should be carefully cleaned, working parts greased and the machine stored after each period of use. During the winter or other convenient time all implements should be gone over and put in perfect repair to avoid vexation when they are to be used again.

Proper attention to such matters will stop a serious financial drain upon the farm and will prevent much worry.

SMALLPOX IS IN CAMP

DISEASE AMONG THE REFUGEES CAUSE ORDER FOR AID.

Federals Assert No More Rebel Prisoners Will Be Taken If Slaughter Is True.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Smallpox has added to the panic and destruction of 10,000 Mexican refugees on the American side of the border at Eagle Pass, Tex., according to reports to immigration headquarters Thursday.

The department of labor issued instructions that additional immigration inspectors be rushed to Eagle Pass. Surgeon General Blue of the department of public health, also directed department doctors and nurses to hurry to the scene.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Oct. 11.—Plague has broken out among the 10,000 Mexican refugees here. They have been ordered segregated and doctors and nurses are being rushed to their relief by the immigration authorities.

Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 11.—A rebel army of 15,000 men is reported marching on this city and the residents are terror-stricken. According to information received here General Alvarez and many of his officers were assassinated by their own soldiers, who revolted when Torreon was captured by the rebels, and joined the constitutionalists.

Mexico City, Oct. 11.—No prisoners will be taken by federal troops in northern Mexico if reports that General Alvarez and 125 of his men were massacred by constitutionalists at Torreon are confirmed by the war department. War Minister Blanquet may be ordered by President Huerta to take the field in person, it was learned.

SEVERAL HURT IN TORNADO

Storm Sweeps Across Nebraska, Near Broken Bow, Wrecking Buildings and Killing Stock.

Broken Bow, Neb., Oct. 11.—An October tornado tore its way through Custer county on Thursday, striking Broken Bow, the county seat, a glancing blow, and doing only minor damage here, but wrecking many buildings and injuring a number of people in the country districts. So far as reported, no one was killed. In the McCaslin home, eight miles north of Broken Bow, two members of the family were injured. Several men members of Arthur Bevington's family near the town of Sargent were hurt, how seriously is not known.

Many horses, cattle and hogs were killed by the storm, and the property loss is believed to be heavy.

The town of Sargent is reported to have been in the direct path of the storm and badly damaged, but nothing definite has come from there. Near Lodi many houses and barns were destroyed, but it is believed there was no loss of life nor serious casualties.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Paris, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette, sailed for the United States.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Representative Goulden introduced a resolution naming October 12 "Discovery day," and setting it aside as a national holiday. On this date, 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered America.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels rejected the bids of the Carnegie, Bethlehem and Midvale Steel companies for the armor plate for battleship 39, now being built at the New York navy yard, on the ground that the prices are excessive and the bids identical.

Madrid, Spain, Oct. 10.—President Raymond Poincaré of France, who is now visiting King Alfonso at Madrid, declined to attend a gala bull fight which had been arranged in celebration of the Franco-Spanish festivities.

OFFICERS END RACE RIOT

Constable Uses Revolver on Giant Negro When Latter Threatens to Take His Life.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 9.—One negro was killed, the village jail was wrecked and a serious race riot narrowly averted at Romeo, eight miles north of Joliet Wednesday. The arrival of a big corps of special deputy sheriffs from Joliet, sent in answer to the appeal of Mayor Edward Swanson of Romeo, was all that saved a part of the whole population from massacre.

John Winfield, a giant negro, battered in the lockup door with a railroad tie, seized Lulu Hills, a negress, and holding her before him as a shield made a savage attack upon Louis Hanson, a resident of the village, whom the town marshal had called to his aid. Hanson killed Winfield in defense of his own life.

Smith Wins on a Foul

New York, Oct. 11.—Gunboat Smith was given the decision over Carl Morris, the Oklahoma "white hope," in the fifth round of their fight at the Madison Square garden. The decision went to Smith on a foul.

Noted Chess Expert Dies. Elizabeth N. J., Oct. 11.—David Graham Baird, fifty-eight years old, a chess expert and at one time champion chess player of New York state, died at his home here.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Demand for Staple Rapidly Increasing All Over World.

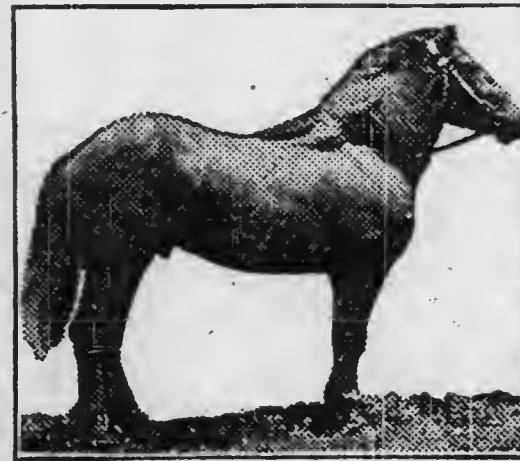
COTTON IS GREAT CASH CROP

Farmers Are Advised to Supplement It With Thoroughly Good Permanent Pastures, Inaugurating System of Rotation.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the diversification of crops to the extent of developing a scarcity of raw cotton to meet the demand of the consuming world. Such a course would be fatal to our cotton-growing interests in more ways than one. I am anxious to see a sufficiency of raw cotton produced each year to meet all demands of consumption at, say 12 cents a pound.

Cotton is the greatest cash crop grown. The demand for it is rapidly increasing. The demands of the consuming world double every 22 years. If we estimate 13,000,000 bales as a minimum supply on the part of the United States for the world's clothing at the present time, it will require 26,000,000 bales in 1932 and 52,000,000 bales in 1954 to meet the demand for commerce. I do not advise the farmers of the cotton belt to supplant cotton as the main cash crop, but urge all of them to supplement it with thoroughly good permanent pastures, leguminous crops, grazing crops, forage crops and good live stock. The sensible thing for each farmer to do is to largely reduce his acreage in cotton, practice a system of rotation, including leguminous crops, and raise mules and horses, cattle, hogs, poultry and other live stock. Plant fewer acres in cotton, plant prolific seed, fertilize and cultivate better and obtain an increasing yield of lint cotton per acre. The acres which will not be needed for cotton under this modern system of farming can be thoroughly sodded in grasses and clovers and planted in leguminous crops, corn, oats, rape, sorghum and cane. Under these advanced methods the soil will rapidly increase in fertility, the money obtained for cotton will be kept at home, the cotton crop will cease to bear the entire burden of the



Colt Raised in Alabama.

total expense of each farm, the iniquitous credit system that has for 40 years dragged the growers bound and broken will no longer exist, and the growers will each year grow in strength and permanent prosperity.

The first efforts at breaking away from cotton usually consist in going largely into another single crop system of farming rather than going into the production of a variety of crops. The evils of the new system are much greater than those of the all-cotton system. Many farmers rush into the truck business. Of course, truck crops should be grown on every farm and, in some particular localities, they may constitute the main reliance for cash, but I assert positively that the truck business is a gamble for the average cotton farmer and that he will win just enough to cause him to put up all he has and lose. Trucking has lured many a farmer to financial ruin.

James J. Hill, one of the greatest thinkers of this age, says: "Give us a system of farming that will greatly increase the fertility of the soil." He further states: "Forty years ago a farmer had to provide for but one other than himself. Today every farmer has to produce food for two besides himself."

Hon. Henry Wallace recently said: "The nineteenth century farmer, speaking generally, was no farmer at all, but a miner of soil fertility, a soil robber." Mr. Hill, speaking along the same line, said: "The average American farmer has no equal for carelessness and for adhering to discredited methods of farming; we will soon be unable to feed ourselves or to feed the boasted home markets for the other industries that we are building on a constantly narrowing base."

Of course, the farmers must drain the land, thoroughly prepare the seed bed, plant prolific seed, practice frequent and shallow cultivation and make the most careful use of manures and fertilizers, but no problem is of such importance as the maintenance of the supply of plant food in the soil. The first step to be taken in order to add to the supply of plant food, is to reduce washing to a minimum. Flowing water removes more plant food in one year than is removed in five by crops sold from the farm. The addition of the vegetable matter, winter cover crops, deep plowing and properly constructed terraces will reduce the washing of land to a minimum.

Diversification of crops enables the farmer's family to fare sumptuously

every day in the year on farm products, makes it possible for him to utilize three times as much land as the average farmer in such a way that his productivity rapidly increases instead of wearing out about 15 acres at the time and keeps the cotton money at home, but as James J. Hill says, our prime object in adopting a system of farming, should be to increase the fertility of the soil.

The wise farmer should always strive to grow that crop or crops which extended over a long period will possess the greatest money value. By this I do not mean that farmers should be so shortsighted as to sacrifice the fertility of their lands and future wealth for immediate returns.

Now, it has been found by actual tests on experimental plots that on a definite area, say 20 acres, that it is possible to produce as much cotton in ten years by practicing a three-year rotation of corn and peas, oats followed by peas and cotton, as it is possible to produce by planting the entire 20 acres in cotton every year.

WHY SHOULD WE HAVE A ROTATION OF CROPS?

- 1.—To Increase Crop Production.
- 2.—To Keep Soil in Good Physical Condition.
- 3.—To Distribute Work Throughout the Year.
- 4.—To Keep Out Weeds, Insects and Diseases.
- 5.—To Provide a Balanced Ration for Stock.
- 6.—To Provide a Diversity of Crops.
- 7.—To Provide for a Definite Plan for Farm Work.
- 8.—To Prevent Washing of Soil.
- 9.—There is Everything to Gain and Nothing to Lose.

Carefully conducted tests have also proven the maximum results. These tests show the absolute necessity for growing several crops and live stock.

Before adopting a system of cropping and selecting crops to grow therein, we must consider the local conditions, such as climate, labor supply, market demands and transportation facilities. We cannot grow perishable products unless we have quick transportation facilities. Even if a farm crop is not perishable and we have the quickest transportation facilities at our door, we must be careful and not glut the market. These observations being true, we find that we must devote our energies to staple farm crops such as grass, corn, oats, peas, soy beans, cane, poultry and live stock and some cotton.

Many agricultural writers and speakers are busy shaking the foundation of our present evil—the one-crop system. Their work is to a large extent destructive, not constructive. They seldom suggest a practical method to take the place of our present badly balanced, lopsided farming that compels a farmer to wear out about 15 acres at a time. It is not enough to expose the evils of the one-crop system. We must be able to show, on general lines, what system we intend to establish as a substitute, and on general lines how the average cotton farmer can do so.

The system of farming that I shall now suggest, if adopted and carried out by our cotton farmers, will, in ten years, make our soils exceedingly productive, our farmers rich, and the cotton belt the financial center of the world.

Cotton first year; corn and peas, soy beans or velvet beans, second year; oats, followed by lespedeza, soy beans or cow peas, third year; or cotton and crimson clover sowed at last working, first year; June corn and volunteer crimson clover, second year; oats, followed by soy beans, lespedeza or cow peas, third year; or cotton and crimson clover, first year; June corn and volunteer crimson clover, second year; oats, followed by lespedeza, third year; lespedeza, fourth year.

Of course, commercial fertilizers, thoroughly good permanent pastures and plenty of good live stock must be added to the above rotation or system of farming.

SECURE BENEFIT OF MANURE

Should Be Applied to Land Soon as Made and Before Plant Food Has Leached and Burned Out.

A little manure applied often bears just the same relation to the benefit of our land and crops as a moisture applied at intervals throughout the year. We should not want a deluge of water once a year and nothing between times. And the point of this is that to use the manure in a way so as to get the most benefit out of it we must spread it as fast as it is made practically throughout the year to our growing crops and hay land, says a writer in an exchange. There is always some part of our land that needs an occasional application of manure.

I believe that every reader will support me in this statement that manure applied to the land as quickly as it is made is worth at least six times as much in increasing crops as that which has lain in the barnyard until all the plant food has leached and burned out of it, and yet it takes just as much time and labor to distribute this almost worthless stuff as it does to haul it at its best.

Let's apply the manure just as soon as it is made, if possible. It's our gain.

Whitewashing Trees. Whitewashing trees is a wholesome practice. Do it after the loose bark has been removed and burned.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 19.

REPORT OF THE SPIES.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 13:1-3, 25-31. GOLDEN TEXT—"If God is for us, who is against us?" Rom. 8:31.

Kadesh Barnea marks the place of the Israelites' first great defeat. Long and bitterly did they regret that day of unbelief and not till a new generation was reared did the nation as such enter into the land of promise. The act of that day was the culmination of a whole train of unbelief, and truly they chose death rather than life. (Josh. 24:15.)

I. The Spies, vv. 1-3. God had commanded Israel to possess the land, now as a precautionary measure they went about to "investigate." This act, which was not a part of God's program, but by divine permission, was a reflection upon God's word about the character of the land. (See v. 19.) The eternal questions of man are to know the why and the how. God told Moses to send these men as a concession to their lack of faith, but it cost Israel forty added years of exile. The inheritance prepared for the faithful are always conditioned upon obedience. (Heb. 11:8, etc.) This act, commanded by God at the request of the people, was a means, an opportunity, whereby they discovered themselves.

A True Type.

II. The Majority Report, vv. 25-29. Though these spies spent forty days in conducting their investigation (a modern form of political graft), yet every step was a corroboration of God's word and the years of desolation which followed correspond to the number of days they were absent from the camp. The first or the affirmative part of their report was fine, but the negative was so exaggerated as to turn the twelve tribes to an act which amounted to a catastrophe. This land and this report is such a true type of our Christian experience. They brought back the evidence of the truth of God's description of the land (Ex. 13:5 and Deut. 8:7-10) which was to be for them a resting place after their wilderness journey (Heb. 3:8-11, 14 and 4:8, 9). But these spies had seen other things, things to discourage, viz., men, strong men, entrenched men (v. 28). They saw those tribes God had said they would find (Ex. 13:5). They not only saw all of this but, like all unbelievers, they magnified their enemies. Today we see evil entrenched behind special privilege, we see the forces of evil that appear to us as giants and unbelief cries out, "Who is sufficient?"

III. The Minority Report, vv. 30-33.

Majorities may rule but minorities are more frequently right, witness history. A great cry of despair (Ch. 14:1) greeted this report. Caleb stilled the people (v. 30) that they might get the other side of the story. His report agreed with the majority as to the desirability of possessing the land; indeed, we surmise it was Caleb and Joshua who brought their evidence with them (v. 23). Their report differed, however, in its conclusion. To the picture of the strength of those scattered throughout the land Caleb bluntly replied, "Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it." (Cf. Rom. 8:37; Phil. 4:19.) Ten men looked upon man, the two saw behind man, God, a God who was able. The ten lost their lives even as they feared, whereas Caleb and Joshua lived to enjoy the fruits of their vision of faith. (Ch. 14:6-9, Josh. 15:14.) Unbelief cries, "We are not able," of course not, for "vain is the help of man," but belief, seeing God, in the words of Caleb cries out for immediate action. "Unbelief shuts itself out of promised blessings (Heb. 3:19), it always has and is still so doing. Unbelief exaggerates and contradicts.

Must Consider Entire Story.

IV. The Sequel, Ch. 14. No teacher can properly present this lesson without considering the entire story. The amazed people (14:1-4); the solemn protest of Joshua and Caleb (vv. 6-11) was met with threatened death and God interviewed to protect his faithful ones (Ps. 34:7). The unkindled anger of Jehovah (v. 11, 12) is met by that magnificent revelation of the beauty and strength of the character of Moses (vv. 13-19). He based his appeal upon the necessity of maintaining the honor of God's word and pleads for mercy and compassion. This appeal was answered by a gracious pardon for the people, but with it came a declaration that discipline was necessary.

We must remember that these Israelites had the benefit of the full revelation of the law, yet we see its insufficiency in producing a perfect character. Laws will not cure the ills of the body politic. Sinning men must enter into that fellowship with God that is the result of a life of obedience ere they can enter that desirable land of peace, plenty and power which lies before them. Failing in a knowledge of him and his resources, difficulties are magnified and our strength is minimized. To view people as giants and ourselves as grasshoppers is to court defeat.

On The Increase

The members of the Progressive ticket in Kentucky are feeling in fine feather over the result of the registration figures, which in the city of Louisville shows an increase of 50 per cent over last registration.

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-t

For Sale or Rent—House and lot at Waco, known as the Dr. Taylor place. For further information apply to M. H. or C. T. Wells, Richmond, Ky. 38-tf

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

Commissioners Sale.

MADISON CIRCUIT COURT
M. E. Jones, Etc., Plaintiff.
Vs. ORDER OF SALE
Mary Joseph Jones, Etc., Defendant.
By virtue of a judgment rendered in this Honorable Court at the October term, 1913, directing the undersigned Commissioner to expose the land hereinafter described to public sale, I will on the 24 day of October 1913, on the premises between the hour of ten and eleven o'clock offer for sale all of the tract of land hereinafter described. I will then divide said land into parcels to suit the convenience of the probable purchasers, and will sell the several parts and I will then sell the farm as a whole, and the bid or bids producing the most money will be accepted.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved surety, having the force and effect of a judgment, and purchasers will please come prepared to execute the bond that day.
Said land is well improved farming land, containing a handsome dwelling and plenty of never failing water, has a rural route delivery and a telephone line, and borders on the Menalis turn pike, lying close to the city of Paint Lick.
Said land will be sold on a credit of six 12 and 18 months.
Said land is described as follows to-wit:
Jones tract of land on Moran summit pike, Beginning at a stone corner to T. S. Burnam and S. C. Bolton, on the N. W. edge of pike; Thence following Meanders of said pike and in line of said Bolton N 56 1-4 E 34 poles; N 38 1-4 E 20 1-2 poles; N 71 3-4 E 4 poles crossing a bridge; N 26 3-4 E 25 6-10 poles, N 41 3-4 E 20 7-10 poles N 20 1-4 E 24 poles, N 21 3-4 E 19 poles; N 43 E 83-10 poles stone on pike corner in Bolton and Duerson; thence with line of W. P. Anderson, N 84 1-2 E 36-10 poles to east side of pike corner to Anderson; with his line S 78 1-4 E 86 poles to a point in road; still with road S 70 1-2 E 25 6-10 poles to 2 hickory stumps corner to B. F. Brown; with Brown S 23 3-4 W 150 3-10 poles to 2 black locusts corner to Brown; with Brown S 6 W 123 10 poles to stone corner to C. G. Ballard; with Ballard S 19 3 1-4 W 141 3-10 poles to a stone at lane corner to Ballard thence with lane N 87 W 88 2 10 poles to corner of T. F. Burnam; thence with Burnam N 1 1-4 W 183 6-10 poles to the beginning containing 235 1-2 acres.
H. C. RICE, M. C.,
of Madison Circuit Court.

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Speeded up the Factory

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INCORPORATED

Splendid Address of Dr. C. H. Vaught

(Concluded from Page Six)

less rapid, life more vigorous, and death more remote." Some of my friends among the standpaters may analyze the above and reply as follows: The health of the community, they will say, is excellent; it is really a haven of rest; the growth of our people admirable and their decay very slow. Life in Richmond is so abundant that many of our citizens pass the three score and ten allotment with elastic step, clear of eye, intellect unclouded, and some of them give promise of reaching the century mark. We reply that while this is true to some extent, it is not so because we pay any attention to sanitary science; it is not because of our sanitary condition at all, but in spite of it. We have been favored as few cities have by our location, being so situated that its natural drainage is unsurpassed. We are fortunate in being close enough to the mountains to get unbounded supplies of its ozone. These two factors have saved us hours of suffering, and epidemics of disease and death. Added to these, let us suppose that we had a modern sewerage system, an adequate street cleaning department, that all the homes were screened, that our school children were taught the value of sanitation, that all the necessities of life such as milk, meat, and grocery supplies, were kept scrupulously clean; then we should have a most excellent chance, barring accidents, to reach the century mark, and still enjoy life. It cannot be done, if we continue to ignore the fundamental rules of sanitation. If we are sane we will try to be sanitary; if we are sanitary we are clean.

Now what are we going to do about all this, and what is the remedy? We can prescribe the remedy, but will the patient take it? No, not on your life, unless compelled to. In the first place, our sanitary officer should be conversant with sanitary laws, or else he could never enforce them. He should be paid out of the city treasury a sufficient sum to enable him to give much time to his public duties. If foods are flagrantly exposed to dirt and dust and flies, without any effort at protection, let this food be condemned. Fly screens should be provided to protect food from flies. We should demand bread that has been securely and cleanly wrapped in the bakery where it is made. We should demand of servants absolute cleanliness at any cost. We should demand cleanliness on the part of those who handle the food we buy. The prices of food are enough to stagger us with dirt added; they should not be any more with the dirt deported. We should teach our friends from schools and churches, and through the press that it is as necessary to protect communities against the ravages of pests and dirt as it is against diphtheria and small pox; that it is just as necessary to be intelligent in the use of soap and water as it is to hang out a flag to warn against the scarlet fever. It would be of the greatest profit to teach the science of sanitation in our schools, to have public addresses on this subject. Sex sanitation should, of course, be included. The field of sex hygiene is ripe, but until now we have had a harvest of tares, due to our miserable neglect in applying the remedy, at the proper time and place. I contend that no child can render a proper account of himself unless he is well physically, and no child can be well physically who is not sanitary. What is true of the child is equally true of the adult. The principles of hygiene and sanitation are being applied more and more, and it must remain for us to educate our children; to them we must look for the first steps in the popularizing of reforms. A Mohammedan being asked why he came to a Christian Church, pushed his little son forward, saying, "He comes, I come." Centuries ago a great prophet wrote, "And a little child shall lead them." Twenty years from now the present generation of boys and girls will have become the active leaders in the affairs of their time. They will be better taught, and be better led than we have been in these matters.

When Socrates was asked how he would provide and train citizens for his ideal state, he replied that he would send into the country all those over ten years of age, and use in the city all those that were left. But better days than those of which the immortal Greek dreamed are coming to us; the people are waking up. There is to be an elect group of the aristocracy of health; there is to be a new stock, taller, stronger, handsomer. In the meantime, it would be well for us to remember that as we sow we shall reap. But the individuals and the cities that sow the principles of sanitation and hygiene through the medium of the home, the school, the press, the church, shall reap peace and happiness and social prosperity. The subject is so intensely interesting to me that while I have touched but a few elementary facts connected with it, I have consumed all the time at my disposal; and I hope this company will bring out more truths for our consideration, and help us to feel deeply the importance of the subject. (Read at the meeting of the Prandennial Club, by Dr. C. H. Vaught, Richmond, Kentucky, September 26, 1913.)

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A Pleasure For Us to Show Them

A Pleasure For You to See Them



THE only favor I ask is that you investigate and satisfy yourself as to the correctness of my assertion. For example, I feature that splendid make of hand-tailored clothes for young men, the famous "Collegian" line, also the National all wool standard for boys, "Wooly Boy" Clothes, the "Sil Kid" Shoe for women, the "Florsheim" Shoe for men, "Phoenix" guaranteed Silk Hose for men and women, "Buster Brown" guaranteed Lisle Hose for men, women and children. See the great and pleasing variety of styles and patterns. Compare these standard makes which represent the utmost in quality, together with my very reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited entirely on a basis of satisfying value and personal service which is possible only when customer and merchant meet face to face. I hope you will take advantage of this invitation and put me to the test. Then you will do full justice to yourself in the matter of obtaining the greatest possible value and satisfaction in your clothing purchases.

J. S. STANIFER

Home of Good Clothes

Cor. Second & Main

RICHMOND, KY.

Votes for Women

I beg every man and woman in Madison County, who desires to help to secure for the women of Kentucky an equal protection of its laws with men in the right of suffrage, to call at my residence in Richmond some time during the month of October, and leave with me a free will offering of money to do the work that is necessary to be done in order to obtain the above mentioned justice to the women of Kentucky. Mrs. James Bennett, Treasurer of the Madison County Equal Rights Association.

We guarantee quick delivery of every thing you buy and will appreciate your orders. If you have not tried us give us a call, 232 West Main street, Richmond, Ky. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

Hon. W. J. Fields, congressman from the Ninth Kentucky District will be a candidate for renomination. Mr. Fields has notified his friends that he will again seek the office he has filled for the past two terms. Mr. Rigdon, of Bracken County, has announced as a candidate, and Judge J. J. Riley, of Rowan County, is also prominently mentioned as a probable starter in this race.

TAX NOTICE

Your county tax is now due. Call and pay same before the penalty is added.
D. A. McCORD,
Sheriff.
37-tf
Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf

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WE KNOW THAT WAY and have engaged the services of Mr. N. R. Chase, lighting specialist for the General Electric Co., who will be at your service for

One Week, Commencing October 13th

and will give Richmond his special attention with a view to bringing the home, factory and office lighting situation up to the highest possible standard of excellence and efficiency. His service and advice cost absolutely nothing. A phone message to us will arrange a consultation and then you will know how your service can be improved if possible and how you can acquire maximum results at minimum cost. Phone your troubles and we will help you.

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